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Iran 25 Rials	Turkey 1.5 Liras
Italy 160 Lire	U.S. Military 30 Cts.
Israel 1.20 N.I.S.	Yugoslavia 6 D.

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Partly cloudy, occasional showers. Temp. 55-59 (13-14).
LONDON: Variable cloudiness. Temp. 57-63 (14-17).
TOMORROW'S WEATHER—PARIS: Partly cloudy. Temp. 55-61 (13-16).
NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 55-61 (13-16).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

No. 27,761

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PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, APRIL 15-16, 1972

Established 1887

Apollo-16 Power On For Sunday Moon Shot

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., April 14 (UPI)—Ground crews activated three generators in the Apollo-16 moonship today and the countdown cruised without a hitch toward Sunday's launch to the moon's highlands.

The weather outlook remained satisfactory, although space flight meteorologists reported they were closely watching an intense springtime storm evolving in the central United States.

Paul C. Donnelly, associate director of launch operations, said that technicians had found "nothing suspect" in their detailed check of the 363-foot space machine.

Astronauts John W. Young, 41, Thomas K. Mattingly, 36, and Charles M. Duke, 36, slowed the pace of training today for the first time in months. Cmdr. Mattingly and Lt. Col. Duke brushed up on key operations in a command ship trainer and Comdr. Young reviewed paper work. Tomorrow is scheduled as a day of rest for the three space fliers.

At Launch Complex 39, engineers started the flow of hydrogen and oxygen to the spacecraft's three fuel cell generators and the resulting chemical reaction produced electricity and water which is used for drinking. The fuel cells will supply nearly all the command ship's power during the 12-day mission.

After the fuel cells were activated, engineers started load-



ISOLATION QUARTERS—Apollo-16 astronauts in isolation in preparation for their launching on Sunday. From left to right are: astronauts Thomas K. Mattingly, John W. Young and Charles M. Duke, Jr., studying moon charts held by geologists.

ing liquid hydrogen and liquid oxygen into the spacecraft's spherical tanks to supply the generators. The oxygen, maintained at 297 degrees Fahrenheit below zero also is used for breathing.

The pace of preparations also picked up around the world. Tracking stations were getting

ready for the mission and recovery forces were practicing in the Pacific Ocean.

Crews were beginning to fill motels, hotels and camp sites around the spaceport. Living facilities have been booked solid for months.

Apollo-16's mission is to investigate the unexplored high-

lands area of the moon, and Comdr. Mattingly thinks the results will be most significant.

Comdr. Young and Col. Duke are scheduled to land on the moon next Thursday afternoon and will make three excursions across its surface in a battery-powered moon rover during a record 73-hour stay.

Fight for An Loc Rages; Enemy Broadens Drive

Documents From Hanoi Talk of Trap

By Fox Butterfield

SAIGON, April 14 (UPI)—The enemy offensive in Binh Long Province north of Saigon was carefully planned last winter in Hanoi as a trap to draw the South Vietnamese Army away from more-populated areas near the capital and the Mekong Delta, making them vulnerable to guerrilla attack, according to secret enemy directives made available today by intelligence sources.

The orders outline a major campaign to last for one to two months, that resembles remarkably the serious battle developing in Binh Long Province, where the South Vietnamese government has rushed in its last reserves of paratroopers and the 21st Division from the lower Mekong Delta 160 miles away to try to save Saigon's Fifth Division.

The orders were issued by COSVN, the Central Office for South Vietnam, which U.S. analysts say is the North Vietnamese Politburo's office for directing the war in South Vietnam. It is believed to be headed by Pham Hung, the fourth or fifth-ranking member of the nine-man Politburo and to be in northeastern Cambodia.

Two Directives

The two documents made available today are labeled COSVN Directive 42, dated early last December, and COSVN Directive 43, which is believed to have been issued in late February to amplify the earlier order.

The two directives apply only to the area around Saigon and the delta, and not to the Central Highlands or the Quang Tri region, where the enemy is thought to have established separate command centers.

The authors of the documents appear very confident that in the present fighting, which is compared in importance to the Tet offensive of 1968, the Communist troops can easily defeat South Vietnamese forces.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Nixon Chooses New Bonn Envoy

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—President Nixon has picked career diplomat Martin J. Hillenbrand as his next ambassador to Bonn, diplomatic sources reported today. The West German government is understood to have expressed satisfaction with Mr. Nixon's choice, the informants said.

Administration officials declined to confirm Mr. Hillenbrand's planned nomination.

Naming an ambassador is the President's prerogative and State Department officials traditionally remain tight-lipped waiting for the White House to make the announcement.



Ly Van Sau, Viet Cong spokesman, at news conference.

United Press International.

Dropping of Thieu Demanded Viet Cong in Paris Again Ask U.S., Saigon to Attend Talks

PARIS, April 14 (AP)—The Viet Cong today reiterated their demand that the United States and South Vietnam return to regular sessions of the Vietnam peace talks here.

Ly Van Sau, spokesman for the Viet Cong delegation to the talks, said at a news conference, "President Nixon must cease his aggression against Vietnam, cease support of President Nguyen Van Thieu and resume the peace conference to respond positively to our peace plan."

Otherwise, Mr. Sau said, "The South Vietnamese people will continue their fight for independence."

He noted that the Communists had demanded that the United States and South Vietnam resume meetings on April 6 and April 13. "But all we received in response were arrogant notes rejecting our proposals . . . and a continuation by the United States of the cruel war," he said.

Asked about a statement yesterday by Ambassador William J. Porter that President Nixon had secretly proposed to the other side a meeting on April 13,

New Attacks Called Worst Since 1968

By Malcolm W. Browne

SAIGON, April 14 (UPI)—The battle for the provincial capital of An Loc, 55 miles north of Saigon, raged tonight amid indications that powerful enemy reinforcements of infantry and tanks were on the way.

Even without fresh forces, North Vietnamese troops reportedly were maintaining their hold on those parts of the town that they seized yesterday. They continued to command artillery positions, pouring heavy fire on the South Vietnamese defenders.

The enemy grip on Route 13 also tightened as Saigon's reinforcements tried unsuccessfully to move to the relief of An Loc.

It was reported that concentrated bombing by B-52s and fighter-bombers on the outskirts of An Loc had killed 200 enemy soldiers, but the threat to the town and the encircled troops evidently remained critical.

The scope of the current enemy offensive, in its 16th day, appeared to have broadened significantly.

Vietnamese military statisticians announced that there were 107 enemy-initiated actions in South Vietnam yesterday and today—the highest figure since the Tet offensive in 1968.

These were some of the main developments:

- The Hanoi radio reported heavy U.S. air attacks on North Vietnam and said six fighter-bombers had been shot down, bringing to 32 the number claimed since the raids resumed.

- Tan Son Nhut air base, on the outskirts of Saigon, was reportedly shelled tonight, but the three rockets were said to have missed the base and to have killed 11 civilians. It was the first attack on the base since last Aug. 29.

- Fire Base Bastogne, a key position 19 miles southwest of Hue in the northern part of the country, remained under siege. The 500 South Vietnamese troops there were dangerously short of food, water and ammunition, and it was disclosed that only one helicopter had been able to reach them in the last three days because of enemy fire.

- In the Central Highlands, enemy infantry and heavy artillery pressed hard near Kontum and on Route 19, between Pleiku and An Khê.

- Terrorist attacks occurred in many parts of the country, including Da Nang and Saigon, and at the air bases at Nha Trang and Phu Bai. There was a 30 percent increase in such attacks since yesterday.

- In Kampot Province of southern Cambodia, heavy engagements were reported with North Vietnamese troops moving toward the nearby South Vietnamese border. Details were not available, but military sources said that casualties on both sides had been heavy.

With strategists here wondering where the next big push will occur, and with South Vietnamese reserves already fully committed.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Unions Reject British Plea On Rail Strike

LONDON, April 14 (AP)—Britain's 300,000 trainmen decided today to go ahead with a nationwide slowdown strike, rejecting an appeal for arbitration.

Union leaders dismissed government accusations of industrial blackmail and hints that Prime Minister Edward Heath might call a sudden general election on the issue of inflationary pay settlements.

The slowdown—including strict adherence to work rules and a ban on overtime throughout the state-owned railroad network—is due to start at midnight Sunday in support of the unions' request for a 16 percent pay increase. The railmen have rejected an offer of an 11 percent increase.

The 11 percent pay increases would give train engineers an average basic wage of £20 a week and other men more than £20.

The three major rail unions today rejected pleas from Employment Minister Maurice Macmillan to accept the rail board's offer to settle the dispute through arbitration.

Union statements made it clear that only an increased pay offer could avert the slowdown, which is expected to hamper passenger and freight services and disrupt industry.

An unofficial slowdown on London trains has crippled commuter services, causing huge rush-hour delays and in some cases open hostility between angry travelers and railmen.

The situation was heated by harsh words in Parliament as Labor members reacted angrily to a charge by Anthony Barber, Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the trainmen were blackmailing the country.

Russia Launches 1-Ton Satellite to Study Sun Rays

MOSCOW, April 14 (AP)—The Soviet Union today launched a satellite named Proton (Forecast), packed with equipment to study solar activity.

An announcement by Tass said the unmanned, 1,890-pound satellite was in an earth orbit that was between 124,274 and 590 miles from earth, 13 orbits in 97 hours, at an angle of 65 degrees to the equator, the press agency said.

Tass said the satellite's equipment was operating normally. It is designed to study and radio back data on "corpuscular, gamma and X-ray radiation of the sun, polar plasma flows and their interaction with the magnetosphere of the earth and . . . magnetic fields in the near-earth outer space."

British Troops Return to Malta

VALETTA, April 14 (UPI)—Britain officially began the return of troops and equipment to this strategic Mediterranean island today, 19 days after a new agreement preventing the shutdown of Britain's military bases on Malta.

"Operation About Face," as Maltese call it, began with the arrival of a Royal Air Force VC-10, carrying armmen and sailors.

Prime Minister Dom Mintoff, after ordering all 3,200 British troops to leave Malta, signed on March 27 a seven-year agreement which includes an annual rent of \$364 million for use of the bases by Britain and its NATO allies.

Tupamaros Launch Drive By Killing 4

MONTESVIDEO, Uruguay, April 14 (AP)—Tupamaro guerrillas unleashed open guerrilla warfare this morning, killing three officials and a former government under secretary and wounding a policeman and a woman.

Within a few hours, they shot and killed Armando Acosta, a Labor, Police Subcommissioner Oscar Delgado, Police Subcommissioner Alberto Lelias and Navy Capt. Ernesto Motta Benvenuto.

President Juan M. Bordaberry called an urgent cabinet meeting and the defense minister, Gen. Enrique O. Maguani, said: "We are in a state of war."

President Bordaberry asked Congress later today to declare a state of internal war.

Later gun fights erupted at various points in the city as security forces engaged bands of guerrillas.

The interior minister, Alejandro Rovinsky, said that at least eight Tupamaros had been killed in the fighting, including Alberto Candian, the main Tupamaro strategist. He added that a major fight was developing in the Malvin district or the city.

Authorities said that Mr. Acosta was shot while crossing a downtown intersection in the capital.

Mr. Delgado and his driver were killed, and Officer Coll was wounded when their car was struck by at least 28 bullets fired by Tupamaros shooting from a pickup truck that intercepted the police vehicle.

Capt. Motta Benvenuto, 34, was slain in the town of Las Piedras, 15 miles from Montevideo. Police said that he was shot by Tupamaros, a few blocks from his home as he was going to his office at the Navy Building.

Criticizes Discrimination

U.S. Official Declares EEC Neglects Interests of Others

By Joe Alex Morris

BONN, April 14.—Europe is flexing its economic muscles and "paying only limited attention to the consequences for others," a top U.S. administration official said today.

Nathaniel Samuels, deputy under secretary of state for economic affairs, told a United Europe conference in Leverkusen that the Nixon administration is prepared to consider proposals for improving communication between the two economic blocs. He said original American concepts that a United Europe would be a universal blessing no longer hold true.

"We cannot assume that broadening a single market . . . will automatically be in the general international interest."

New Institutions

He sharply criticized discriminatory European Economic Community trade policies and said, "We see few, if any, signs of movement toward modification of certain policies adverse to the interests of nonmember coun-

tries." Some of these practices, he added, possess "the vestiges of colonial thinking." He warned of the dangers of a counterreaction.

Mr. Samuels' call for new institutional forms to bridge differences was endorsed by Hans Apel, a Social Democratic deputy. Pointing out that Chancellor Willy Brandt has urged this for years, he said, "At the time, the Americans were not particularly interested."

Mr. Apel said, "American complaints over economic protectionism in the community are highly exaggerated."

American investments in Common Market countries—the turnover in 1968 was \$14 billion in U.S.-owned European plants—have themselves adversely affected full employment in the United States, he added.

"From a protected weakling, West Europe has developed into a competitor of the United States," he said. "This means even more close cooperation between the Common Market and North America is necessary."

© Los Angeles Times

President Addresses Parliament

Nixon, Trudeau Plan to Seek To End Trade Talks Impasse

OTTAWA, April 14 (Reuters)—President Nixon and Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau today agreed to review their positions with the aim of breaking a deadlock over trade that recently has strained relations between the two countries.

Mr. Nixon came here last night on a two-day visit hoping to ease current strains in U.S.-Canadian relations largely brought about by trade differences.

White House press secretary Ron Ziegler said that the agreement by both countries to review their positions did not necessarily mean that mutual concessions would be forthcoming.

But he said that there now was a very good possibility that negotiations—broken off in February—would resume soon.

The United States has been putting strong pressure on Canada to lower tariffs, particularly on cars, to reduce the large Canadian trade surplus.

Canada has stubbornly resisted, arguing that the trade surplus is wiped out by profits from U.S. business interests in Canada.

Mr. Nixon and Mr. Trudeau met for almost two hours at the Canadian Parliament, which was heavily guarded by Royal Canadian Mounted Police as well as

regular police and U.S. security men.

Threats of anti-American demonstrations and official concern to avoid a repetition of the physical attack on Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin when he was here last year led to the tightest security measures ever taken in Ottawa.

But the snow-covered square outside Parliament and the surrounding streets were almost deserted as Mr. Nixon arrived.

The President and Mr. Trudeau acknowledged in advance that they could not hope to settle their trade differences at a summit meeting. But officials said afterward that both leaders showed an attitude of moving toward a resumption of the trade negotiations.

In his address to the Canadian Parliament, President Nixon indirectly warned the Soviet Union to exercise restraint in international affairs and not to encourage aggression.

"We can agree to limit arms," Mr. Nixon said. "We can declare our peaceful purposes. But neither the limitation of arms nor the declaration of peaceful purposes will bring peace if—directly or indirectly—the aggressive use of existing weapons is encouraged."



NORTHERN NEIGHBORS—U.S. President Richard Nixon and Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau at meeting at the Prime Minister's residence in Ottawa Friday.

Associated Press.

Most Violent 36 Hours to Date

More Bombs, Threats Greet New U.K. Peace Bid in Ulster

From Wire Dispatches
BELFAST, April 14.—Terrorists continued today the onslaught of bombings begun yesterday, and by this afternoon the last 36 hours had seen more explosions—at least 38—than any comparable period in Northern Ireland's two and a half years of guerrilla warfare. The cost of damage yesterday and so far today was put at more than £1 million.

The Briton administering London's two-week-old direct rule of Ulster made one more peace move today, but also issued a warning against any Protestant backlash, and security forces imposed a new crackdown to block a further mushrooming of downtown-Belfast attacks.

But the moves by ruling authorities were accompanied by warlike proclamations from the rival camps of native Northern Irishmen. The Protestants' militant Ulster Vanguard said it would soon issue an "ultimatum" that British troops must clear out strongholds of the outlawed Irish Republican Army. And the IRA, for its part, warned the British against trying such a clearing operation against the Catholic enclaves it controls in cities of the province, notably Londonderry, the second largest in Ulster.

The peace move today by William Whitelaw, Britain's secretary of state ruling Northern Ireland, involved the freeing of nine more men from internment without trial as suspected terrorists.

"No Rope" for Terrorists

Mr. Whitelaw simultaneously assured security forces, and indirectly the Protestant two-thirds of the 1.5 million Northern Irish, that his handling of internment "offers no hope to one who intends to terrorize the community." He added: "I intend that the perpetrators of violence should be pursued with the utmost vigor."

Some 800 Protestant women demonstrated today outside Belfast's Crumlin Road Jail as the nine were freed. Their release brought to 32 the number let go since Mr. Whitelaw took office. The total held without trial since last August has been put at between 700 and 900.

Mr. Whitelaw's conciliatory moves toward both sides failed today to placate a militant IRA supporter, member of Parliament Bernadette Devlin, Miss Devlin

and fellow MP Frank McManus announced plans for a march and rally at an internment camp a week from tomorrow, as "a deliberate test" of the ban on demonstrations. They also said they would risk jail by boycotting Monday a court hearing on charges that they participated in an illegal march.

A 48-year-old woman in predominantly Protestant Ballymoney, a village 40 miles northwest of Belfast, yesterday became the 302d fatality in 32 months of Ulster violence. She was killed in the bombing of a draper's store, and other Ulster explosions yesterday wounded one civilian, a man, one woman, three soldiers and two policemen.

But today's bombings, while damaging property, had not—by late afternoon—caused any casualties.

Oil Complex Bombed

In Londonderry, an oil-tank complex was bombed, but the explosion only fractured an empty pipe and dented one carrying oil. "We were lucky, the place could have gone up," an official said.

Other attacks included the bombing of a golf club in County Antrim, of a mountain rescue shack in the Mourne range south of Belfast, and of a laundromat in Belfast. The laundry establishment was extensively damaged by what army experts estimated to be a 50-pound gelignite charge.

Army units were assaulted by gunmen in at least four places today—in the Catholic Andersonstown district of Belfast, where snipers fired at a patrol dismantling a bomb, and at three army posts, in Londonderry and Strabane. No shots were fired by the soldiers, and one was wounded. Army experts also dismantled bombs in Newcastle and Newry.

To rid this capital's center of violence, police will start Monday, ban private cars between 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. in an attempt to foil the IRA strategy of leaving bombs in parked autos in the downtown area. The ban will be in force each week from Monday through Saturday.

Two youths, 17 and 18, appeared in court today on charges of causing grievous bodily harm to Mrs. Philomena McGuckin, 24, who was beaten with hockey sticks, doused with paint and feathers and tied to a lamp post in a Catholic district of Belfast last weekend. The two youths were ordered held for a further hearing next week. The IRA has claimed that Mrs. McGuckin was driven from her home (she is now in hiding) because she gave information to security forces and distributed drugs in the area. Charges she had denied. The two youths said they did not know she was five months pregnant.

In Dublin tonight, the Irish Republic's premier, Jack Lynch, said the continuing violence in the North was "only prolonging the agony of the people" and was delaying any reunification of the North and South. He said that in Britain's take-over of Ulster, "a start has been made... a climate can now be created within which solutions can be found."

In Vietnam

Laird Orders Study of USOs, Cites 'Fraudulent Activities'

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP).—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird has ordered an investigation of the USO activities worldwide following the discovery of alleged "fraudulent activities involving very substantial sums of money" by USO officials in Vietnam, it was disclosed today.

In a letter to Rep. F. Edward Hebert, D. Fla., chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, Mr. Laird said a team of special investigators has been sent to Vietnam to aid in the investigation and that he has asked the Internal Revenue Service for help.

Rep. Hebert's office released copies of the letter after the Defense Department issued a three-sentence announcement that it was investigating "alleged irregularities in some activities of the United Service Organizations in the Republic of Vietnam."

No other details were provided. But in his letter, Mr. Laird revealed that the investigation, so far, "has uncovered information which indicates that some USO personnel have been engaged in fraudulent activities involving very substantial sums of money which have gone to the benefit of such personnel at the expense of our servicemen."

Black Market Activities

"In addition, there is evidence of currency manipulation and black market activities by the same personnel which seriously conflict with the interests of both the government and those of the Republic of Vietnam," the defense secretary said.

Because of this, Mr. Laird said he has asked military investigators "to explore the situation in all other areas where the USOs are present."

The USO is a civilian-run organization which provides American servicemen with entertainment and recreational activities almost everywhere they are stationed. At one point, the USO operated 18 servicemen's clubs in Vietnam, but—with withdrawals of American troops, this number is being reduced to three.

USO headquarters in New York would say only it was aware of the investigation and that it was cooperating with the Defense Department and the U.S. Command in Saigon.

"Pending completion of the investigation, it would not be appropriate to discuss further details," the USO said in a statement by retired Army Maj. Gen. Francis Sampson, the USO president.

Jerusalem, April 14 (UPI).—Deputy Foreign Minister George Macoveanu, of Romania, met Israeli Premier Golda Meir and Foreign Minister Abba Eban today to discuss possible Romanian efforts to break the Middle East deadlock, political sources said.

A communiqué issued after the three-hour meeting said that "a special part of the talks" between Mr. Macoveanu and Mr. Eban "was devoted to the situation in the Middle East and the question of peace in the region."



APARTHEID FOE—Anglican Dean Gonville French-Beytagh (white coat) accepting congratulations Friday in Johannesburg after successful appeal against jail term.

Anglican Dean's Conviction Quashed by S. African Court

BLOEMFONTEIN, April 14 (Reuters).—A court today upheld the appeal by the Anglican dean of Johannesburg, the Very Rev. Gonville French-Beytagh against his conviction under South Africa's Terrorism Act and quashed a five-year jail sentence.

The 60-year-old priest, a British subject and outspoken critic of apartheid, was convicted in Pretoria Supreme Court last year on three charges and given the minimum sentence of five years.

In a 226-page judgment handed down in the appellate division of the Supreme Court today, the chief justice said that the trial judge had erred in finding the dean guilty on any of the counts and ordered the conviction and sentence to be set aside.

Church bells rang out in Johannesburg but the bells of his own cathedral were silent when the dean arrived for a special thanksgiving service after the verdict. Several cathedral workers said that the police had told them not to continue ringing the bells because of unnecessary noise.

Greeted by 2,000

But when the stocky, white-haired cleric walked through the doors, he was greeted by well-wishers, nearly all of them African. He held the congregation of about 2,000 persons that he would leave for London tonight.

The dean, whose term of office has expired after seven years, said that he was not sure of his future plans and did not know whether he would return to South Africa.

But the most Rev. Norman Luyt, archbishop of Johannesburg, confirmed that the dean would retire and said, "He has would retire and said, 'He has

no definite plans for the future. He is so stunned at the moment that it is really quite hard to think straight in the circumstances."

Dean French-Beytagh was first arrested in January last year, held incommunicado for eight days and then released on bail. He was indicted on 10 counts under the Terrorism Act and convicted last November after a three-month trial.

Plans for Uprising

He was found guilty of inciting a meeting of the women's anti-apartheid Black Sash Movement in Johannesburg to break the law and support violent revolution and inciting an undercover police agent, Henry Jordaan, to acts of violence and to prepare for a violent uprising.

Mr. Jordaan, a key state witness, testified that he had pretended to be the dean's friend for more than two years while reporting the cleric's activities to the police.

The dean was also found guilty of receiving more than £100,000 from the London-based Defense and Aid Organization and passing it to banned groups in South Africa.

Hanoi Planned Trap to Lure Saigon's Troops from Capital

(Continued from Page 1)

South Vietnam's army even though it "enjoys extensive U.S. air, fire and mechanized support." The authors say that South Vietnam's disastrous campaign in Laos last year proves that North Vietnam's army is superior.

Among the other points made in directives are:

- The offensive was originally scheduled to begin in early February, as U.S. officials had repeatedly predicted, but was delayed for unstated reasons.
- In addition to "inflicting heavy losses on U.S. and government forces" and "defeating the Vietnamese program," an original purpose of the offensive was to "undermine President Nixon's political influence and render his visit to Peking in February a political failure."

- Hanoi counted heavily on U.S. anti-war sentiment to limit the Nixon administration's reaction to the offensive. The authors estimate that in the face of the attacks, "the U.S. will continue its troop withdrawal schedule and its reduction of aid to the government."

- Serious weaknesses are admitted in the organization and strength of the Viet Cong guerrillas, as contrasted to the North Vietnamese Army. "Recruitment of secret guerrillas has been totally inadequate." Directive 43 states.
- The directive also criticizes the dissemination of party orders as "inadequate and superficial" and accuses village leaders of relying on the regular North Vietnamese Army rather than building up local guerrilla units.

Uprising Planned

Directive 43 specifies that the attacks by regular army troops must be preceded by a "spontaneous uprising" in villages and cities. The order warns the North Vietnamese Army commanders "to refrain from exposing themselves until after the spontaneous uprising occurs."

Unlike the enemy's Tet offensive of 1968, when there were widespread, though eventually abortive, uprisings by guerrillas in South Vietnam's cities, there have been no guerrilla incidents in the last two weeks in the urban areas. U.S. analysts are unsure whether this means that the Viet Cong are too weak to carry out the directive or whether there has been a change in plan and the uprising will come in a later phase of the offensive.

Directive 43 states that the "main theaters of war during this campaign" will be Tay Ninh, Binh Long and Binh Duong provinces, north and west of Saigon, and

Brandt Urges Pact Foes to Confer Again

Seeks to Head Off New Delaying Tactics

BONN, April 14 (AP).—Two days after top-level talks between Chancellor Willy Brandt and opposition leader Rainer Barzel ended in deadlock, Mr. Brandt's government pressed today for a new round of discussions on its controversial Eastern treaties.

But government spokesman Conrad Ahlers told a news conference that the government is now convinced the treaties with Moscow and Warsaw will get the parliamentary majority needed for ratification.

Unlike the last Brandt-Barzel meeting, the chancellor will not try to reverse the opposition Christian Democratic party's "no" to the treaties, Mr. Ahlers said.

Instead, Mr. Brandt wants to meet Mr. Barzel again in two weeks to try and persuade him from using fruitless delaying tactics after the crucial May 4 vote, thus holding up but not blocking the ratification.

Rejects Criticism

Mr. Ahlers also rejected opposition criticism that the treaties, which recognize World War II German territorial losses—contain too few guarantees holding the Communist side to its bargain. He said Christian Democratic statements of the past two days do not make clear whether Mr. Barzel will accept Mr. Brandt's offer of new talks.

The main issue now is to avoid making the "entire international détente schedule," he said.

If the ruling Social-Liberal coalition—which has only 250 deputies to the opposition's 246 in the Lower House—can get the treaties accepted with an absolute majority of 249 votes on May 4, their future and that of the government will be assured.

But the Upper House, where the opposition has a 21-20 majority, could still force a second lower House vote which could delay the whole process until some time in June—thus preventing an early start to the planned East-West European security conference, which the North Atlantic Treaty Organization could otherwise have discussed at a Bonn meeting on May 30-31.

Meanwhile, the legal committee of the Lower House—which earlier this week approved a Moscow treaty for recommendation—today gave the go-ahead to the Warsaw treaty.

The two pacts are now being discussed by the foreign affairs committee, which votes on them in about 10 days before passing them on to the Lower House for two final readings.

Reads Featious

The trucks did not go all the way to the point where the fighting was taking place, but the entire length of the road was extremely dangerous, with North Vietnamese mortar or infantry attacks striking without warning, often many miles behind the main front.

The column has been forced repeatedly to redeploy its vehicles and men, and witnesses said some units fighting on the flanks of the road had been routed.

There was little change in the situation in Quang Tri and other northern provinces where the enemy campaign began, but the enemy presence there was such that large South Vietnamese forces remained pinned down.

There were signs that new fronts may be about to open. The one that particularly worries strategists is in South Vietnam's high plateau region where enemy troops and long-range artillery have been concentrating.

Cambodians Hold Out

PHNOM PENH, April 14 (Reuters).—South Vietnamese and Cambodian troops continued to hold out today against heavy North Vietnamese attacks on the border town of Kompung Trach.

After hours of house-to-house combat yesterday the defending force repelled enemy troops from the central market place, but the military command here gave no further details of the fighting today, nor any casualty figures.

In northwest Cambodia, clashes were reported outside the ancient temple city of Angkor for the second consecutive day. Fighting was also reported just east of the temples.

U.S. Sends General

WASHINGTON, April 14 (Reuters).—A high-level White House mission led by Maj. Gen. Alexander Haig, prepared to leave tonight for Saigon to help advise President Nixon on moves to blunt the enemy offensive in South Vietnam while continuing the withdrawal of U.S. troops.

Gen. Haig, second-in-command to Henry A. Kissinger in the National Security Council, was ordered to Vietnam about two weeks before Mr. Nixon has to decide on the next step in the troop withdrawal program.

Mr. Nixon has promised to make another announcement on troop withdrawals by May 1, when the force ceiling will be cut to 69,000 men.

Cosmos-486 Launched

MOSCOW, April 14 (AP).—The Soviet Union launched another satellite in its top-secret Cosmos series today. It was No. 486.

Georgia Sets Banker's Bail At \$5 Million

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., April 14 (Reuters).—Bail for the ex-president of local bank, charged here with one of the largest bank embezzlements ever known, was set at \$5 million.

Yet Lamar B. Hall, 49, managed to raise the bail, which was set yesterday, and was a record figure for Georgia. Four friends pledged their property.

Mr. Hall is accused of taking \$4.7 million from his bank, spending \$1 million of it at gambling casinos and hiding \$3 million, possibly in the Caribbean.

Aid to Poor Countries Called Two-Way Street at UNCTAD

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 14 (AP).—Some of the world's leading figures in international finance today at a UN trade conference here today that global development is a two-way street: rich countries must give special treatment to poor ones, but poor nations must apply such measures as taxation and birth control.

The speakers—addressing the 141-nation conference known as UNCTAD III—included World Bank president Robert McNamara, U.S. Under-Secretary of

State John N. Irwin, British Trade Minister Michael Noble, West German Economy Minister Karl Schiller and French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

"Our clear duty is to face up to mass poverty for what it really is... and make our first priority a threshold of human dignity and decency," Mr. McNamara said. But he added: "It is the responsibility of the developing nations to recognize the inequities that exist within their nations and to move to correct them."

Rampant Death, Disease

Mr. McNamara said that rich countries should increase foreign aid to poor countries. He said opposition to foreign aid in developed nations would disappear if people were "better informed" about the so-called third world, "in which death and disease are rampant... squalor and stagnation common."

On the other hand, he stated, developing countries must get serious about their own backyards about taxes, education and land reform "and not just programs and measures languishing in legislative debate and delay."

Mr. Noble added a controversial item to Mr. McNamara's list: birth control.

"The population explosion is a tremendous burden," the British minister told the delegates. "The developing countries can help themselves by tackling their population problems."

Rebated that birth control is a controversial topic in heavily Roman Catholic Chile and has been denounced here as an "imperialist plot," Mr. Noble said: "It's not fair to developed countries to demand they 'increase foreign aid to keep pace with populations where the number of heads increases twice as fast as in the developed world.'"

Not a Big Problem

Britain hopes to increase foreign aid by 7.6 percent annually during the next five years, Mr. Noble said in his speech. He said that anti-foreign aid sentiment in his country "was vociferous than in the United States and not a big problem at the moment."

Mr. Irwin, head of the U.S. delegation to UNCTAD, said that despite an economic pinch at home, the United States will try to continue to help developing countries.

Mr. Irwin said that the United States recognized that many countries "do not share our beliefs in the benefits of private foreign investment. We do not contest the sovereign right of each country to decide for itself what role private investment should play in its own economy."

The United States "would like to work with all developing countries to preserve a climate in which investors, whether private or public, can count on investment protection and the fulfillment of contractual obligations in accordance with recognized international legal standards," he said.

Three Messages

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 14 (AP).—Pope Paul VI, Chinese Premier Chou En-lai and Russian Premier Alexei Kosygin have sent messages to the conference saying that world economic structures should be changed to make things fairer for poor countries.

Messages from the three leaders were read today during the opening session of the conference.

Aides Confirm Order by Nixon To Block Cuban Ship Seizures

By Benjamin Welles

WASHINGTON, April 14 (UPI).—Senior officials disclosed here yesterday that U.S. warships in the Caribbean have been ordered by President Nixon to prevent—by force if necessary—Cuban vessels from seizing the merchant vessels of countries "friendly" to the United States.

The new secret instructions, which were issued in late February, stem from the seizure by Cuban patrol boats in December of two merchantmen operating out of Miami under Panamanian registration.

The Lys Express, which was seized off the Cuban coast on Dec. 5, and the Johnny Express, which was taken after a fight on Dec. 15, nearly 100 miles away in the Bahamas, belong to the

Bahama Lines of Miami. Bahama Lines, which owns six freighters, belongs to four Bahamian brothers, Cuban refugees of Lebanese origin.

The Cuban regime has claimed that the two ships were involved in Central Intelligence Agency activities in Cuban waters.

Charges Denied

This was denied in Miami by Teofilo Babun, one of the brothers, and by Robert J. McCloskey, a State Department spokesman. Mr. McCloskey asserted that the two vessels had been on "innocent passage and in no way were connected to the U.S. government."

Disclosure of the presidential orders to the Navy at this time appeared to be an attempt to bring to administration officials in view of the current meeting here of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States.

Delegations representing 32 member nations of the hemisphere organization are meeting here until April 21 discussing a wide variety of political, economic, social, juridical and administrative matters.

On Wednesday, Secretary of State William P. Rogers told the OAS that Cuba's "continuing interventionist behavior, its support for revolution and its close relationship with the Soviet Union" still constituted a "threat" to the hemisphere.

At the same time he pledged that "if changes in Cuba's policies and actions" should justify inflicting the 1964 OAS sanctions against Cuba, the United States would act in concert with the fellow OAS members.

Rep. Dante Fascell, D., Fla., chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Latin America, said that the presidential order appeared to be a "reversal of the Nixon administration's low-profile policy."

Reversal Seen

"We seem to be going back to the United States as the policeman of the world," concept, Rep. Fascell said. "I know of no pending request for protection of our third countries. This policy should be discussed here with the foreign ministers of the OAS."

Mr. McCloskey confirmed that orders were issued—following the December ship seizure—for an increase in U.S. naval "surveillance" activities in the Caribbean. Asked whether this meant serial surveillance, Mr. McCloskey hinted that "it may not be only air."

He declined, however, to confirm or deny published reports in the Wall Street Journal last week that the specifics of the surveillance.

Administration sources said that there had been no further Cuban ship seizures following the attack on the Johnny Express on Dec. 15.

Libya Recalls Envoy to Iraq Over Soviet Tie

BEIRUT, April 14 (UPI).—Libya has decided to withdraw its ambassador from Iraq to protest the Iraq-Soviet treaty of friendship and cooperation that was signed last week in the Middle East. News Agency said last night.

Quoting a Tripoli broadcast, the agency said Libya had also asked Iraq to withdraw its ambassador from Tripoli.

The measure falls a step short of a complete break of diplomatic relations, political sources said.

The Libyan Premier, Muammar Gadhafi, is an outspoken critic of Communism and the Soviet Union. In a recent interview published by the Beirut magazine as Sayyid, he described Russia as an "imperialist power" and Arab Communists as "Soviet lackeys."

Egypt is bound to the Soviet Union by a similar treaty, concluded last May. Col. Gadhafi, who leads a country allied with Egypt in the Federation of Arab Republics, has not publicly criticized President Anwar Sadat for aligning with the Soviet Union.

Filipino Troops Got \$20 Million For Vietnam Duty

MANILA, April 14 (Reuters).—A Senate committee has confirmed that the Philippine Civic Action Group (Philcag), which served in South Vietnam for three years, received American aid worth nearly \$20 million.

The seven-man committee reported yesterday after investigating a charge by a senator that the Philcag troops were mercenaries of the United States.

However, the committee said, it had no evidence that U.S. financing of some of the troops' activities was in exchange for their having been sent to Vietnam.

It also failed to confirm a charge that the 4,500 Philcag troops were getting overseas allowances from the United States aside from their Philippine pay.

Philcag was in Vietnam from August, 1966 until Dec. 20, 1969.

WEATHER

ALGABTE	18	54	Very cloudy
AMSTERDAM	12	45	Very cloudy
ANAKA	25	57	Partly cloudy
ANTWERP	17	42	Cloudy
BEIRUT	26	79	Very cloudy
BELGRADE	16	58	Very cloudy
BELMONT	15	59	Very cloudy
BUCAREST	15	59	Very cloudy
BUDAPEST	15	59	Very cloudy
CALAO	28	100	Sunny
CASABLANCA	23	73	Very cloudy
COPENHAGEN	9	48	Very cloudy
DAR ES SALAM	29	45	Very cloudy
DUBLIN	10	50	Shower
DUNDEE	11	52	Very cloudy
FLORENCE	21	70	Very cloudy
GENOVA	15	58	Partly cloudy
HAVANA	21	70	Very cloudy
HELSINKI	9	48	Overcast
HOUSTON	21	70	Very cloudy
LA PAZ	14	47	Very cloudy
LONDON	10	50	Very cloudy
LYON	10	50	Partly cloudy
MADRID	10	50	Partly cloudy
MONTREAL	11	52	Very cloudy
MOSCOW	12	45	Sunny
MUNICH	11	52	Very cloudy
NEW YORK	12	54	Sunny
NICE	18	64	Overcast
PARIS	11	52	Overcast
PRAGUE	12	54	Very cloudy
ROME	15	61	Very cloudy
STOCKHOLM	8	46	Very cloudy
TEL AVIV	28	97	Very cloudy
VIENNA	10	50	Overcast
WARSAW	10	50	Overcast
ZURICH	12	54	Overcast

(U.S. Customs: temperature taken at 10:00 a.m. GMT; wind at 10:00 a.m. GMT)

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APRIL 15

5 Mine Union Officials Implicated In Murder of Insurgent Yablonski

By Ben A. Franklin

WASHINGTON, Pa., April 14 (UPI).—Top officials of the United Mine Workers of America were strongly implicated in court yesterday for the first time in the planning and financing of the murder of Joseph A. Yablonski, the UMW reform leader who was shot to death with his wife and daughter two years and three months ago.

The testimony, repeatedly linking the union and at least one official of its headquarters in Washington, D.C., directly to the payment for the Yablonski murders, came in a 22-page confession read in the Washington

County Court of Common Pleas yesterday morning.

The confession was made nine days ago to the FBI by Annette Gilly, 32, whose husband, Paul, has been convicted and sentenced to death for his part in the slayings of the Yablonskis on Dec. 31, 1969. Paul Gilly, of Cleveland, was by trade a house painter, not in the UMW.

Mrs. Gilly's statement was given to the FBI with the consent of her lawyer, Gerald Gold of Cleveland, and was "verified," according to prosecution spokesmen, in extensive lie-detector tests. It was made public in court to rebut a petition for the release on bail of Silas Huddleston, Mrs.

Gilly's father, Mr. Huddleston, 63, is the only one of the five original Yablonski murder defendants who has not yet been tried.

Those Implicated

The confession implicated five UMW officials, in addition to Mr. Huddleston, as having had, directly or indirectly, great or lesser knowledge of the conspiracy to carry out the Yablonski murders. Much of it was, however, based on hearsay—on reports that Mrs. Gilly said were given to her by her husband or her father.

Only one additional arrest has been made so far as the result of her confession. That was the arrest on Wednesday, by the FBI, of William J. Frater in Lake City, Tenn. Mr. Frater is the one UMW officer named directly by Mrs. Gilly as having revealed to her his implication in the murder plot.

In November, 1969, Mrs. Gilly's confession said, "My father told me that the Yablonski murder had the approval of the 'big man.' To me that meant Tony Boyle, president, United Mine Workers."

At another point, her statement said that "on the day Paul, my husband, was arrested, but prior to his arrest (he) told me that if anything should happen to him I should remember the following four names: Tiller, Owens, Pass and Frater. Paul drilled me on those names. I asked him why I should remember them and he told me I'd know 'when the time was right.' He told me that the union would take care of me. He told me that with the union the sky was the limit, unless I talked; then the grave was the limit."

No Comment

UMW officials named in Mrs. Gilly's confession—none of whom could be reached yesterday for comment—were:

● W. A. (Tony) Boyle, the union's president, who defeated a challenge from Yablonski in the UMW's bitter presidential election in November, 1969. Mr. Boyle, who repeatedly has denied any union connection with the Yablonski slayings, has been convicted of violating federal laws by giving \$50,000 to the 1968 presidential campaign of Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D. Minn. Mr. Boyle is appealing the conviction.

● John Owens, of Washington, D.C., the 33-year-old UMW secretary-treasurer, who is the head of one of several family hierarchies in the coal workers' union. Two of Mr. Owens' sons are high-ranking UMW employees, one as a lawyer in the headquarters and another as secretary-treasurer of the union's District 8 council in Columbus, Ohio.

● Albert Pass, of Middleboro, Ky., secretary-treasurer of the UMW District 19 headquarters there. Mrs. Gilly's confession said that when her husband became "not happy dealing with my father" and with other low-ranking UMW officials on the murder plot, "he wanted to meet someone higher," arrangements were made by Mr. Frater that her husband should meet Mr. Pass.

"After this meeting," the statement continued, "Paul told me he had obtained a promise from the union that they would furnish him with a high-paying job and would also give his father, Henry Gilly, a \$50,000. I also told him that at this time an additional \$5,000 was promised upon completion of the job."

● William J. Frater, of La Follette, Tenn., a District 19 field representative under Mr. Pass. The confession, in a detailed account, said that Mr. Frater, the man arrested by the FBI on Wednesday, received the additional \$5,000 and "wiped the money off on both sides with rags to remove all fingerprints."

"My father stated all three (Mr. Frater, Mr. Huddleston and Gilly) were gloves—one pair was given to each of them. My father informed me of this to show how careful and cautious the union was over this matter."

● A sixth person, unnamed in the confession, who was said to have flown the added \$5,000—the killers apparently had been promised only \$2,500 up to then—from Washington to Knoxville, Tenn. The courier was met at the airport by Mr. Frater and Mr. Huddleston, Mrs. Gilly's confession said.

Her statement represented a breakthrough for the prosecution. Richard Sprague, an assistant district attorney of Philadelphia, who is the special prosecutor for the Yablonski murder trials, predicted that there would now be more important developments in the two-year-old joint effort by Pennsylvania and the FBI "to get to the roots of this crime, the source of the murder money."



HIJACKER—Ricardo Chavez Ortiz, as he was interviewed inside the airliner by two Spanish-speaking newsmen.

Jet's Hijacker Didn't Want To Be Considered a Crackpot

By Joan Sweeney

LOS ANGELES, April 14.—Details became available today on the hijacking of a Frontier Airline jetliner by a gunman who forced it down in Los Angeles and demanded free radio and television time to protest treatment of Mexican-Americans before surrendering.

Authorities acceded to the hijacker's demand for a live transmission from the plane to be carried over a Spanish-language radio station and a television outlet which also broadcasts in Spanish. The man, delivered a rambling, 35-minute monologue in Spanish, then turned to the plane's pilot and said, "Forgive me, captain... forgive me. I never had any intention of hurting anyone."

\$500,000 Bail

He was immediately taken into custody by FBI agents and arraigned before a U.S. magistrate who set bail at \$500,000.

The drama began at 8:18 a.m. aboard the twin-jet Boeing-737. It was Frontier flight 91, which had originated in Denver, Colo. and stopped at Albuquerque, N.M.

Eighteen minutes out of Albuquerque, the hijacker left his seat, walked down the aisle to the front galley where a stewardess was preparing drinks for the passengers.

"He pulled a gun out of a white bag he was carrying," she said. "He pointed it at me and said, 'I want to see the captain.'"

The stewardess knocked on the cockpit door, told the captain that a man with a gun wanted to come up front. Then she moved aside and Ortiz went into the cockpit.

First reports said the plane would land in Los Angeles for refueling and then fly on to Mexico. But after it touched down here two hours after the take-over, the man demanded only that newsmen be sent aboard to interview him so he could tell his story to the world.

The hijacker at first refused to allow the 27 other passengers and six crew to leave the plane until he had talked to newsmen.

"Sure It's Worth It" "If I lose my life, I want to be sure it's worth it," he told officers in the command post who talked with him via radio. Finally, however, when he was told the newsmen were standing by, he allowed the passengers and the three stewardesses to disembark two hours and 37 minutes after landing, and the newsmen entered the plane.

Authorities said Ortiz had a history of psychiatric problems. He had been living in Santa Fe, N.M., for several months since losing his job in a restaurant here, but visited his wife and eight children in Los Angeles frequently.

In his disjointed broadcast that ranged in topics from the Ra expeditions by Thar Heyerdahl to pollution, Ortiz spoke of exploitation of Mexican-Americans.

He indicated that he hijacked the plane to get news coverage of his protest. He said that if he had walked into a radio or television station and asked for air time to express his grievances he would have been "laughed out as some crackpot."

"I am very intelligent and I know how to use and achieve my plans intelligently," he said. "I've spent my life trying to make enough to support us. My family needs help."

"I wanted TV here so everyone would watch and pay attention to the situation we (Mexicans in the United States) are in. I'm just sorry that the crew and passengers had to lose time in this. I am sorry for all of them..."

© Los Angeles Times

Eastland Was Target

Party Loyalty Plan Rejected By Senate Democratic Caucus

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, April 14 (UPI).—Southern and Western Democrats joined forces in the Senate Democratic Caucus yesterday and killed a "party loyalty" plan aimed at ousting Sen. James O. Eastland, D. Miss., from the post of Judiciary Committee chairman next January. The vote was 29 to 20.

The challenge to Sen. Eastland was launched by Sen. Fred R. Harris, D. Okla., and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D. Minn., with strong backing from Common Cause, Americans for Democratic Action and Aaron Henry, who heads the Democratic party of the State of Mississippi, a rival to Sen. Eastland's own regular Democratic faction.

Written in broad language, the proposal was designed to insure general party loyalty, prevent senators from endorsing non-Democratic presidential candidates and threaten Sen. Eastland with the loss of his chairmanship unless he gave the Henry faction a share of the power in the Mississippi Democratic structure.

In a second vote, the caucus adopted a substantially watered-down version of a Harris-Humphrey demand that a majority of the Senate conferees, on any bill going to a House-Senate conference, be senators who support the major provisions of the bill.

Under the initial Harris-Humphrey proposal, the naming of the conferees would have been shifted from the committee chairmen, who now name them, to the majority leader. The requirement that a majority be senators who supported key provisions of the bill involved would have been absolute.

However, by a 34-to-14 vote, the caucus adopted an amendment by Sen. Ernest P. Hollings, D. S.C., imposing the requirement only "as far as practical" and leaving the selection of the conferees with the committee chairman.

Sen. Harris conceded this was less than he had sought but said that he was satisfied that it, nevertheless, was a "significant advance."

He said that at least it established a standard.

A spokesman for Common Cause said that the conference proposal had been put forward to prevent senators like the Finance Committee chairman,

Russell B. Long, D. La., and the Armed Services Committee chairman, John Stennis, D. Miss., from naming conferees friendly to themselves and surrendering too much of the Senate position—when it contained provisions they had opposed—in conferences with the House. Sen. Long said after the vote that he was satisfied with the conference action.



Sen. James O. Eastland

Grandson Acts to Clear Mudd Of Blame in Lincoln's Death

By Andrew H. Malcolm

CHICAGO (UPI).—"Free Dr. Mudd." While the political slogan is hardly on the lips of every American, it has lately aroused several thousand citizens who have proudly pasted such a sticker on their car bumpers.

Thus they have joined the 107-year-old fight to clear the name of Dr. Samuel A. Mudd, the country doctor who was sentenced to life imprisonment for setting the broken leg of John Wilkes Booth, President Lincoln's assassin. Dr. Mudd was the poor man whose travails are said to have prompted the expression, "Your name is mud."

Now in what supporters say will be the final attempt to clear the Mudd name, Sen. Philip Hart, D. Mich., and Dr. Mudd's 71-year-old grandson are sending a petition to President Nixon.

The petition seeks a presidential declaration that Dr. Mudd was "innocent of any crime in the circumstances surrounding the death of President Lincoln." Sen. Hart will also introduce a similar congressional resolution.

Grandson's Campaign

This latest historical footnote to Lincoln's death culminates almost a half-century's work for the grandson, Dr. Richard D. Mudd, who is also a country doctor. A spy resident of Saginaw, Mich., Dr. Mudd has spent thousands of hours and dollars on research, speeches and writings to expunge the blot on the name of the grandfather he never met.

The cause has been supported in numerous resolutions by state medical and historical groups. But decades of arduous bureaucratic dodging and delaying have blocked his efforts where they count—in Washington, D.C.

"I suppose I'm crazy," Dr. Mudd said in an interview as he packed for the trip to the nation's capital, "but the whole conscience of America must purge itself of this horrible injustice."

His grandfather's legendary difficulties began 107 years ago when a disguised Booth and an accomplice rode up to the Mudd house outside Bryantown, Md., about 30 miles southeast of Washington.

Booth had caught his spurs in the flag bunting while leaping from the presidential box at Ford's Theater and broke his leg. Dr. Mudd treated Booth, who left

a few hours later, but not before Mrs. Mudd saw his false beard slip off once.

After the Mudds learned of the assassination the next day, they notified authorities. Five days later, Mr. Mudd was arrested as a conspirator.

He was tried and convicted by a military commission, as were seven others. Four were hanged and four went to prison for life.

According to Don E. Fehrenbacher, a noted Lincoln scholar at Stanford University, "there is a feeling among historians that the evidence against Mudd would not have been strong enough to convict him at another, less emotional, time."

Four years later, Dr. Mudd was pardoned by President Andrew Johnson after the doctor valiantly tended fellow inmates during a yellow fever epidemic. But to many of Dr. Mudd's 280 living descendants, who include Roger Mudd, the television reporter, a pardon was not an exoneration.

Since then, lawsuits have challenged the constitutionality of Dr. Mudd's trial by military authorities when civilian courts were in session. But federal officials, including President Lyndon B. Johnson, were apparently reluctant to see a precedent that could also exonerate the real conspirators. Despite countless letters and visits by Dr. Mudd, they failed to act.

And despite Dr. Mudd's pleas and legal arguments, the U.S. Army, whose officers presided at the doctor's trial, has remained adamant that the sentence must stand.

Movic in 1930s

In the 1930s, Hollywood filmed "The Prisoner of Shark Island" with Warren Baxter in a sympathetic portrayal of Dr. Mudd, who died in January, 1963.

In 1959, Congress approved a memorial to Dr. Mudd at his prison in the Dry Tortugas off Key West, Fla., but the bill made no mention of his guilt or innocence.

"I don't think there can be any doubt about my grandfather's innocence," Dr. Mudd maintained. "How could Booth know in advance that he would need a doctor that night? If granddad was a conspirator, why would Booth, who was quite a good actor, you know, wear a disguise and give a false name? And why would he threaten to kill me?"

"He wouldn't, of course, and I think election year is a good time for the President to do a little something for an old country doctor," he said.

Goldberg Says Nixon's Policies Threaten UN

HARRIMAN, N.Y., April 14 (UPI).—Arthur J. Goldberg, in an attack on the Nixon administration's foreign policy, said today that U.S. relations with the United Nations were so strained they threatened the survival of the UN.

Mr. Goldberg, a former U.S. delegate to the UN, was the keynote speaker at the opening session of the American Assembly, a group of national leaders, that meets to discuss questions of national interest. It was founded by Dwight D. Eisenhower when he was president of Columbia University.

"Never, since its creation in 1945, has the United Nations been so downgraded as an important component of American policy as it is today under the present administration," Mr. Goldberg said.

"There is a crisis in relations between the United States and the United Nations," Mr. Goldberg continued. "Political and economic U.S. relations with the United Nations are so strained and so attenuated as to threaten the very survival of the United Nations. I do not believe it can be gilded, that without vigorous support by the United States, the United Nations cannot long endure."

Trial for 25 Murders In Calif. Is Shifted

SACRAMENTO, Calif., April 14 (AP).—News coverage of the investigation linking Juan Corona to 25 murders has been so detailed that it is unlikely he could get a fair trial in Yuba City, a State Appeal Court ruled yesterday.

The defendant, 39, will be tried elsewhere in California on charges of murdering the 25 transient farm workers. The place will be selected after a hearing in Sutter County Superior Court, which earlier had refused a change of venue.

Tax Relief for PWs

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP).—The Senate has voted unanimously to exempt U.S. prisoners of war from all income taxes. The voice vote yesterday completed congressional action on the measure. President Nixon is expected to sign it.

3 TV Networks in U.S. Face Suit on Prime-Time Shows

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON, April 14 (UPI).—The Justice Department filed an anti-trust suit against the three major television networks today to prevent them from producing entertainment programs for showing during the "prime time" evening hours.

The suit was disclosed yesterday by the Columbia Broadcasting System in a statement.

If successful, the suit would apparently force the networks to rely exclusively on outside producers—such as large movie studios or independent producers—for all their entertainment programs during prime time. This is generally considered to be the four most heavily watched hours of evening television, 7 p.m. to 11 p.m.

News and public affairs programming apparently would not be affected.

No Comment at NBC

Both CBS and the American Broadcasting Company said they would fight the suit vigorously. The National Broadcasting Company had no comment.

The networks already rely heavily on programs produced by outsiders for their prime-time shows. Neither CBS nor NBC disclosed any breakdown between programs produced by the network and those done outside, but ABC said that less than 12 percent of its shows were produced or financed by the network.

"The [Justice] Department's claim of monopolistic control by ABC of the entertainment program schedule is simply not justified by the facts," ABC said. During prime time, network officials said, there is only one ABC-produced program.

In a telegram to its network affiliates, CBS said that the Justice Department would be setting the clock back 20 years or more to the days when entertainment in both television and radio networks was mainly selected and controlled by advertising agencies... (the department) would reduce stations and networks to mere conduits."

The court battle may take years, and it seems likely that the Supreme Court will ultimately have to settle the issue. Broadcasters clearly appeared to have been surprised by the Justice Department's decision, and

2 Drug Runners Sentenced in U.S.

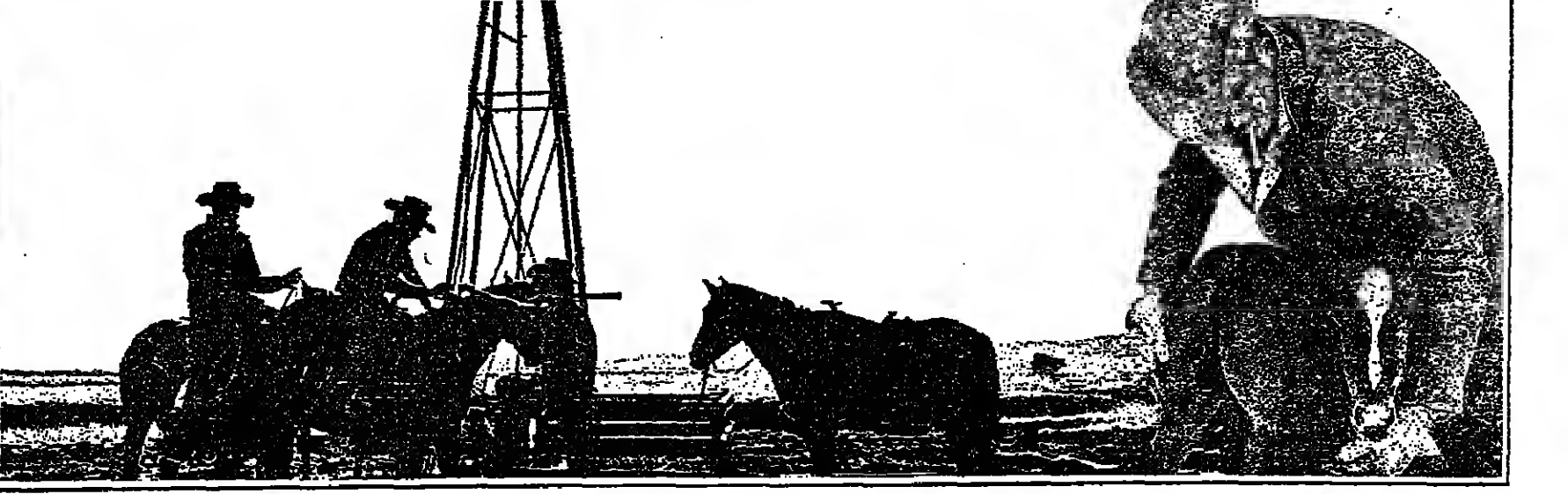
NEW YORK, April 14 (UPI).—A Frenchman and a Cuban today were sentenced to 25-year jail terms and fined \$35,000 each for smuggling heroin valued at \$45 million into the United States last September.

The heroin was hidden in a Jaguar automobile. Federal Judge Lawrence E. Pierce handed out the sentences to Jean Castel, a Cuban-born Frenchman, and Louis Gomez Ortega, 37, a Cuban national with a residence in New Jersey.

2 Flee East Germany

ESCHWEDE, West Germany, April 14 (UPI).—Two 20-year-old East German men today fled across the Communist-mined border into West Germany, border police said, and requested asylum.

Come to the flavor of Marlboro



The Economy and the Campaign

The coming presidential election campaign seems to be developing mainly in terms of arithmetic: tax rates, growth rates, the numbers of Americans still in Vietnam, the numbers of children in (or not in) desegregated schools. The crucial argument over inflation and employment rolls endlessly along, refueled each month by a new spate of statistics. But it remains very interesting, possibly because it is one of the few political issues touching everyone directly, and possibly because the election may turn, in the end, on these numbers.

The March unemployment rate of 5.9 percent means that there has been no improvement here since late 1970, when the country was moving into a recession. The administration understandably prefers to emphasize the rise in the number of people employed which, over the past month, has been striking. There is some doubt regarding the precise size of this rise. The government counts jobs in two ways, through household surveys and through payrolls. Currently the two sources are sharply divergent, offering the layman a useful reminder that these statistical indicators are not exact. But even the payroll figure, which shows a lower rate of increase and which is probably more reliable, remains impressive. The number of jobs is expanding strongly, and yet the number of people looking for jobs remains stuck fast at 5 million.

The answer to the riddle is, of course, the very rapid growth of the labor force. The population is increasing and, at the same time, the United States is coming out of a long recession. During that recession, hundreds of thousands of Americans dropped out of the labor market altogether. They were sure that they could not find jobs and they did not bother looking. They were not counted at all, either as employed or as unemployed. Now, as the economy picks up momentum, they are being drawn back into the labor market. As they see other people find jobs, they join the hunt themselves and as they hunt they are counted. Until the economy has drawn down the reservoirs of idleness created by the recession, the number of jobs in this country can expand much faster than the population of working age without reducing the number of people looking for work.

Here the argument is whether this kind of unemployment deserves to be taken seriously. The administration and its Democratic critics have been debating the point for

months. The March figures can be used to feed both sides. Last month the unemployment rates continued to decline for married men, adults, whites, and in general those categories with traditionally low rates (although their rates are still a great deal higher than they were in 1969). For the groups with traditionally high rates, the young and the blacks, the rates have been rising steadily for more than two years.

As for prices, the latest figures indicate that the controls are having an effect. But it is neither so quick an effect, nor so complete, as most consumers had expected. The wholesale price index rose only 0.1 percent from February to March, compared with 0.7 percent the previous month. While that trend is hopeful, it requires one sharp qualification. The reduction was mainly owed to a drop in the price of food which, as the country was forcefully reminded last month, is largely uncontrolled. Because of the public sensitivity of food prices, the administration has good reason to rejoice that they dropped after the dramatic increases a month earlier. But food prices are extremely volatile, and they can be expected to keep bouncing up and down.

Excluding food, the wholesale price index for consumer goods actually rose 0.3 percent in March, compared with 0.1 percent the month before. The price index for industrial goods also rose 0.3 percent in March, a slight decline from earlier in the winter but still considerably higher than the figure that Mr. Nixon needs if he is to bring inflation down to his target of an annual rate around 2.5 percent by the end of the year.

The question, in the end, is what the American people are willing to settle for. Their government can get much tighter control of inflation, but only through closer regulations and more severe enforcement. It can reduce employment, even among the young and the blacks, but that will take public initiative and public money. It will not happen automatically, like the coming of spring. These issues are not essentially economic, but social and moral.

The Nixon administration is finding both inflation and unemployment a great deal harder to remedy than it had expected. Now it is contemplating the next round of possible measures, and wondering what the public reaction will be. The President now has only seven months in which to make these intransigent numbers move.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Vietnam Recommitment

President Nixon's massive recommitment of American power and prestige in Vietnam is ominously reminiscent of President Johnson's costly and futile intervention that began in 1965, a few months after the Tonkin incidents. Because of the risks of a prolonged and still wider war and the danger that the growing concentration of sea and air forces in Southeast Asia may seriously dilute this country's capacity to deal with emergencies elsewhere it is essential that Americans take a hard look at the premises upon which this latest escalation is based, as most did not do in 1965.

This administration's basic justification for its actions is hauntingly familiar—that it is necessarily defending freedom against a clearcut case of Communist aggression across international boundaries, aided and abetted by Moscow. This theme is reflected in President Nixon's admonition to the Soviet Union that "a great responsibility rests upon the great powers, that every great power must follow the principle that it should not encourage directly, or indirectly, any other nation to use force or armed aggression against its neighbors."

The reality is that the United States and the Soviet Union are both meddling in a civil conflict in Vietnam. The crucial question for Americans is whether it is vital for U.S. interests to preserve the present anti-

Communist government in an independent South Vietnam; or at least whether that goal, doggedly pursued by President Nixon like his predecessors, is important enough to warrant the high costs and risks of continuing direct involvement.

The present regime in Saigon is hardly a credible model of democratic freedom. The coalition government that might emerge if the Vietnamese were left to settle their own affairs would not necessarily be dominated by Communists, at least at the outset. Even the Communists in South Vietnam have indicated they are in no hurry to reunite with the North.

In the event the administration's worst fears were realized, a united Vietnam under Communist rule could pose no serious threat to the United States. Indeed, it could be argued that a united Vietnam would more effectively restrain the extension of Chinese power in Southeast Asia, which was the original objective of U.S. intervention there.

Prolonging the war does not serve this country's true interests. The massing of U.S. air and naval forces in Southeast Asia to rain more death and destruction on a small, underdeveloped country represents a grotesque perversion of American power and priorities.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Equal Opportunity in S. Africa

The example set by General Motors and other American industries in equal opportunity for all race groups in South Africa was one that can and ought to be followed more widely. The country's labor laws restrictive though they may be, still leave considerable latitude for employers. There is no reason why they should not do more than most of them at present are doing in

support of the principle of equality of opportunity. They would thereby service not only the cause of better race relations and thus the national interest, but by helping to create a strong economic base of skilled, well-paid, stable and contented labor, they would in a very real sense be advancing their own interests.

—From the Eastern Province Herald (Port Elizabeth, South Africa).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 15, 1897

PARIS—The British government, while forced to admit that the United Kingdom is exceptionally dependent upon... of foreign... actions, and especially breadstuffs, frankly acknowledges the responsibility of the situation and relies on a strong navy for the adequate protection of the trade routes during war and peace. Thus the English Navy is the only practical safeguard of the population against high prices or possible famine. Assuredly it needs to be strong.

Fifty Years Ago

April 15, 1922

GENEVA—A divergence of opinion has arisen between the representatives of Swiss industry and the Federal government over the question of resumption of trade with Russia. The Swiss delegation to the Geneva Conference has been instructed to take no steps in this direction independently of the Powers, but in view of trade inactivity in Switzerland, manufacturers are dissatisfied with this course of action, and some of them are proceeding to treat directly with the Soviet delegates.



'We're Putting On Our Own Little Vietnamization Program.'

The Wreckage: British Labor Party

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—Some analysts of the American political system argue that its malaise could be cured by making the major parties more responsible, with firm principles and loyalties. The example often cited is Britain, with its disciplined parties in Parliament and its modern tradition of party government.

The parliamentary system can indeed work, but it is not just a matter of effective machinery. Like any other human enterprise, it depends on people—on leadership. When leaders are spineless or unprincipled, the system fails.

That is the interesting lesson of the latest convulsion in British politics. The resignation of Roy Jenkins as deputy leader of the Labor Party, and of others from its hierarchy, is the most traumatic event for Labor in many years. And a major reason for the disaster is the man who now surveys the wreckage: Harold Wilson, leader of the opposition.

Harold Wilson is no ruthless Machiavelli prince gone wrong. He is a personally kind man who deeply resents the often-made criticism that he twists and turns in politics, with regard not for principle but only for personal survival. But whatever the motive, the record speaks for itself.

Issue Is Europe

Europe is the issue that has undone Wilson and his party. As the world knows, Wilson, as prime minister before June, 1970, was an enthusiast for British membership in the Common Market—the man who said he would "not take 'no' for an answer." When his Conservative successor, Edward Heath, succeeded in negotiating entry, Wilson switched to opposition.

The reason Wilson gave was that the negotiated terms were not good enough for Britain. Literally no one closely involved in the negotiations under either Labor or the Conservatives believed that. The terms were what any British government would have to pay to join the market.

But Wilson's friends argued that he really had to do what he did. The case went like this: The Labor party was divided on Europe. Only by opposing "the terms" could Wilson (1) hold the party together, (2) keep it from slipping into outright opposition to the principle of membership in the Common Market, (3) have a chance of defeating Heath in Parliament, thus forcing an early election, and (4) maintain the national image of Labor as a mature and credible party ready to govern.

Jenkins and other Labor supporters of the Common Market tried to reconcile their principles with Wilson's stated political objective of party unity. They decided to stay in the shadow cabinet, on the assumption that Wilson would help to protect them from being harried for their pro-European views.

What actually happened is that the party's left, strongly against the Common Market, used every possible occasion to harry Jenkins and his friends. And Wilson, rather than helping them stick to the European beliefs that he had once professed himself, joined in the fun of embarrassing them.

The last straw was a curious, indeed ridiculous one. A small group of Conservative backbench-

ers opposed to the Common Market put down an amendment to the entry legislation requiring that a national referendum be held first. The referendum idea has always been considered incompatible with responsible parliamentary government, British-style. If a party in office were committed to a principle that the public then rejected, how could it govern? The notion has been especially unpopular in the Labor party, because of the fear that the fundamentally conservative British people would tend to reject reformist proposals.

Wilson Moves

Wilson has for years been a firm opponent of the referendum notion. Before the 1970 election he was asked on television whether he might change that view on the Common Market issue. No, he said, "It is the Parliament that should take that decision, with a sense of full responsibility... I'm not going to trim to win votes on a question like that."

But then he did. Wilson came out in support of the referendum

amendment. And Roy Jenkins had had enough. He saw that if he swallowed that gnat, the anti-Europeans would soon find a camel—and get Harold Wilson to lead it.

Whatever Wilson's motives, he has managed to achieve catastrophe for himself and his party. Labor is split in two. It is rapidly moving toward outright opposition to the principle of Europe—a step likely to come at the party conference next fall, and to be even more wounding. The country sees Labor as dominated by its old left, those stiff-necked sabertoothed tigers who have not had a new idea in a generation. There could hardly be a worse political image.

And of course there is now next to no chance of upsetting Heath. Some call him lucky. But on the European issue Heath has stuck to his beliefs despite many predictions of defeat in Parliament and the country, so it is the lack of courage and principle. Until Labor has a leader with those qualities, it will remain a party without credibility, enfeebling the British political system.

Trouble in Hanoi

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—An astonishingly tough warning by North Vietnam's internal security boss against a "counter-revolutionary" wave that may even now be affecting parts of North Vietnam has raised the specter of internal crisis resulting from Hanoi's massive offensive against the South.

Just how much the tough call for "repression" of all anti-war forces in North Vietnam is based on events actually occurring, and how much is designed to put party cadres on notice to beware, is admittedly somewhat speculative.

Probe Launched

Consider, for example, these words: "The counter-revolutionary clique in our country has carried out investigations and intelligence collection in the military, political and economic fields in order to study and evaluate our strength. It has carried out material and spiritual destruction with a view to causing difficulties and obstacles to the revolution and has established secret bases in order to carry out destructive schemes, psywar (psychological warfare), riots and murders of our cadres (trained party workers) to... annihilate the socialist regime through violence or 'peaceful evolution.'"

In the past, the Communist government of North Vietnam has periodically been forced into draconian measures to put down revolt, particularly among the 700,000 Catholics, the Montagnards (mountain tribes) and former small landowners dispossessed by the revolution.

Two such occasions came in the early 1960s, one in the aftermath of the French Revolution of 1954, and following the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968. Both are referred to in the Hanoi Tap article.

But today, the sweeping directives to party cadres in Tran Quoc Hoan's draconian call to arms seem surely the result of war weariness coupled with fear that the main-force invasion of South Vietnam would trigger the strongest wave of anti-war fever yet experienced.

Term Defined

Thus, the interior minister's definition of "counter-revolutionary" is the first time such a definition has ever been published by Hanoi. It includes "any person or organization... who opposes the struggle for peace and national unification" (as well as anyone against "socialist construction" or the building of a Communist state).

What the publication of that definition of "counter-revolutionary" hints is that Hanoi is deeply concerned by the growth of North Vietnamese "doves." The message to party cadres: Identify and punish anyone heard criticizing the war, because pursuit of the war for "national unification" of North and South Vietnam has equal urgency with building Communism at home.

Moreover, the interior minister implicitly and sharply rebukes party cadres for being too lenient with home-front dissenters.

"A great number of cadres and party members have been inclined to emphasize the organizational and building aspects of the proletarian dictatorship [obviously] while neglecting the aspect of suppressive violence, believing it is no longer necessary." In short, violent measures are needed.

Continuing, Tran Quoc Hoan writes that the object "in this struggle" is to sever all connec-

Seasons Far Too Long The U.S. Sports Crisis

By James Reston

NEW YORK—There is bad news from the baseball front these days. The big league players are ending their strike before the sunny weather begins, and as any nit-wit knows, watching baseball in a topcoat is almost as silly as sweating out a professional football game in August.

The idea of unlimited ball players, with strikes and eventually double time for overtime games, is a little hard to take, but organized baseball is almost the last symbol of involuntary servitude in this country, and anyway, anything that cuts down the length of the sports seasons, even strikes, can't be all bad.

Inflation has hit the world of sports in America even harder than the world of politics or commerce. The price of quarterbacks and tackles on the hoof has gone up even higher than the price of beef, and the sports seasons now last almost as long as the presidential primaries.

There isn't a single professional sports season now that doesn't go on at least a month too long. Baseball starts in football weather, and football in baseball weather, and basketball overlaps them both. It starts around World Series time and goes on among the wounded, until Easter, when the playoffs start, and then the playoffs of the playoffs until Memorial Day, when football spring training is already over. What has happened, of course, is that commercialized sport has become the most lucrative and popular entertainment in America today, and no wonder. The jet airplane has expanded its reach to the boundaries of the Republic, and the television has initiated the earnings of the sports arenas and the sports stars beyond the dreams of the leading managers, ladies, and heroes of stage and event screen.

The Big Games are definite, dramatic and free. For the average Joe, and even for the President of the United States, they are a relief from the endless uncertainties of job and family. They have a beginning, a middle or halftime (with music and pretty girls) and an end, when you know who has won. What else is so sure, so interesting, and so available at the flick of a television switch?

Letters

Beamed to Russia

While timely and to the point, Chalmers M. Roberts' "Letter to Fulbright on Radio Liberty" (Herald Tribune, April 12) touches only on one part of the problem. Solzhenitsyn's interview only confirms the vital role which Russian broadcasts from abroad—Radio Liberty, Radio Free Europe and BBC—play in spreading the truth to listeners in the Soviet Union.

Two generations of Russians have grown up who have never been allowed as much as to see a foreign newspaper except perhaps a few of the Communist journals published in the free world. Even the man in the remotest part of the bush in Africa has greater access to the foreign press than the citizens of Moscow, Leningrad or Kiev. To many Russians and especially to

But even an old geezer and sports buff has to wonder whether the sports promoters are not going too far and getting into trouble. The longer the seasons, the higher the profits. Okay. But the more they take out of the players, the more the players demand. And one day, if they all go on too long and demand too much, they will lose the magic. The lesson of the baseball strike is that almost nobody misses them. Even in Brooklyn and Queens, where they grieve for Gil Hodges and root for Yogi Berra, Hodges' successor as manager of the New York Mets, there was no rebellion to start the season in the cold and rainy spring.

In their commercial competition for the television contracts and the coming sports stars, the promoters are killing one another. They are turning sport into commerce, and while it is a while to the benefit of both the promoters and the players, they are now in danger of hurting everybody concerned.

Sport in America, with all its excitement, and its problems, dramatizes many other aspects of American life. It begins with ideals and ends with commercial success. But it devours its heroes.

Old Warriors Hurting
Watch the old basketball warriors like Wilt Chamberlain of the Los Angeles Lakers in the playoffs, or the old political pros like Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota in the primaries, both struggling to control forces beyond their control. The game has gone on too long.

There are no rules that will reconcile human energy and human ambition, no means of taming men other than by exhausting them. The sports heroes live by the gate receipts, the politicians by the polls, and both by television, but somehow the system doesn't work, and the game plays out.

This is what has happened with the baseball owners and their players in the strike. They have stopped the game in order to rewrite the rules, but they haven't succeeded. Maybe they should have gone on longer, because everything is out of season, and needs to be cut down to size.

the minorities, these broadcasts from abroad are like sunshine in a dark clouded day. Anyone who has had the opportunity to exchange freely his views with a Russian in the quest of information knows how much value the intelligent reader in the Soviet Union attaches to broadcasts from abroad. They are the bridges of truth between him and the free world. It would indeed be a sad day for millions of Russians, and especially the minorities which still constitute nearly half of Russia's population, if Mr. Fulbright succeeds in his senseless campaign to stop Radio Liberty.

JOEL CANG.

Study in America

As a "foreign student" (Goreau) for 10 years since 1948 and a guest lecturer in 1967 in the United States, the number of foreign students in America, "145,000 in 1971" (Herald Tribune, April 7), is a pleasant surprise to me. I share the sentiment of Stephen S. Rosenfeld that the phenomenon is an encouraging "vote of confidence in the American people."

Meanwhile I also understand the realism, namely, that some foreign students then are critics of America now, that some might have "exploited" the "naïveté" of the host. Nevertheless, the other side of the story, of the "naïveté" and the "exploited," these negative attributes. No one single program in my estimation has ever had such a profound effect upon the vital international understanding and fraternity as the generous assistance to the foreign students by the American people, either privately or publicly.

WON YONG JI.

Gender Complaint

In reference to the book review by Thomas Lask of Duncan B. Leach's "Folklore on the American Land" (Herald Tribune, April 4), I have one question: Why is this a book "welcome to the man who wants to go further and more deeply into the subject"? I had thought this book would appeal to me tremendously. I probably will purchase and read it in spite of the fact reviewer Lask feels it's a little heavy for my gender of the human species.

ANDREA ZEGHE.

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Art in Germany

A Restrospective Look at James Ensor in Stuttgart

By Barbara C. Benys

STUTTGART, West Germany (IHT).—Certain episodes in art get lost for a generation or two, then crop up again. Such is the case with 19th-century art which today is fashionable and congenial after a long period of disfavor. Experts are now tracing modern painting back to this era. In this connection, James Ensor is important. The first post-World War II German retrospective, on view in Stuttgart until May 7, is long overdue.

It is almost as difficult today as it was in his own time to categorize Ensor. Born in Ostend in 1860 of an English father and a Belgian mother, he lived in back of his family's souvenir shop until he died in 1949.

For three years (1877 to 1880) he studied art in Brussels under the guidance of the academicians. But he did not fit into the official art world and snarled under its jibes. "In those days, I learned to despise them and this feeling has never died."

In 1883, Brussels became briefly—the center of modern art with the founding of the XX, a group of 20 artists who, with 20 invited foreign avant-gardists, held its first show that year in revolt against the sterile Establishment. For a few years, the XX group was Ensor's link to the world, as an artist and as a man. His paintings rejected for exhibition in academic salons, he soon became the dominant member of the XX. But not for long.

Ensor's aggressive vision shocked even progressive spirits. To them, he had become a tradition-alist with his unrealistic—even surrealistic—modern reminiscence of Bosch and Bruegel. His avant-garde contemporaries did not understand that, to him, tradition was something to play with, something to be converted into new meanings.

After many quarrels, Ensor left Brussels and withdrew into his own imaginary world in Ostend. Within 15 years, he had created a body of work that made him the "Dürer of his time," as one French art historian put it. In time, the world acknowledged his talent—there is a monument to him in Ostend. He lived on in the backroom of the souvenir shop, surrounded by paintings, playing the piano and outliving his own creative imagination.

There have been better exhibitions than this one in the Kunstverein in Stuttgart. Some important paintings are missing. Yet the more than 250 canvases, drawings, watercolors and lithographs do give a fairly well-rounded idea of Ensor's work. The leitmotif of the show, as witness the title of the excellent catalogue, is "James Ensor, a painter of the late 19th century."

The museum takes the tack that Ensor was neither an eccentric dropout haunted by devils and demons nor a mysterious genius, but one of the first artists to articulate, in his work, the conflict between the individual and society.

There are a lot of early paintings—small and intimate. Turner's influence is evident in Ensor's attempts to materialize light through color. "Christ Walking on the Water" (1883) is one of the finest examples. His huge and sensitive drawings can be compared to those of Rembrandt. In many of them he portrays himself as Christ denied. These works are full of people, a gray, monotonous mass. In his drawings, Ensor reveals his vision of the world: a circus, a carnival where personality was extinguished and everybody wore a mask. Ensor had found his subject.

In pale colors and dirty white, he painted the masks in new combinations. Pre-Lenten fun in Ostend becomes a deadly serious spectacle. The masks were not funny disguises—there was nothing behind them.

By masking his people, Ensor unmasked bourgeois society—an ambiguous game. His unusual figures are real and absurd at the same time. Usually, Death—this most real and most irrational mask of all—accompanies them.

Ensor never braved the world as Van Gogh did. He was alone with blank canvases that forced him to face his conflicts and helped him escape his nightmares.

When you look at his paintings, they seem to exude a kind of calmness. There is an almost impersonal and neutral touch to his eccentric world. His masks are Ensor's solution to his own problems. He was no prophet of any ideology.

Württembergischer Kunstverein, Stuttgart, open 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Tuesday, Thursday and Friday; 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Wednesday; 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saturday and Sunday, to May 7.



From "Masks and Death," 1897 work by James Ensor.

Warner Schloska.

From "Masks and Death," 1897 work by James Ensor.

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Music in London

Beethoven's 9th Symphony — Played on Two Pianos

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, April 14 (IHT).—The principal item in last night's program at Queen Elizabeth Hall was Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. Nothing unusual in that, of course. The Ninth will be the principal item in any program. What made this occasion notable was the absence of orchestra and chorus. The symphony was played on two pianos by the American twins, Richard and John Contiguglia, in a transcription by Franz Liszt.

It may well have been the first performance ever of this extraordinary example of the transcriber's, or arranger's art. It dates from about 1850, and crowned Liszt's project, which he had begun as early as 1837, of transcribing all nine of Beethoven's symphonies for piano. But readily available reference works make no further mention of it beyond the fact that Joachim brought it to Clara Schumann and Johannes Brahms in Düsseldorf in 1855, and that Clara and Brahms played it in celebration of the latter's 33d birthday.

Unfashionable

The problem may have been that there were not, in those days, two Franz Liszts to play it. That and the fact that public performance of piano transcriptions of symphonic and operatic masterpieces was rapidly becoming unfashionable. Europe was aware of a musical heritage as it had never been aware before. Innocent pleasure in the product of the masters was giving way to reverence—and a tendency to regard transcription as sacrilege.

There was nothing sacrilegious, goodness knows, about Liszt's approach to the transcription of Beethoven. "His symphonies," Liszt wrote in the preface to the collected transcriptions, "are now universally acknowledged to be masterpieces. For this reason every manner of making them accessible and popular has merit... my aim has been attained if I stand on a level with the intelligent engraver, the conscientious translator, who comprehends the spirit of the work."

The proof both of intention and accomplishment is manifest in how much of Beethoven is heard in this transcription and how little of Liszt. His opera paraphrases are pure Liszt, jubilantly extravagant, reckless in their virtuosic manipulation and elaboration of other men's tunes. But this Ninth Symphony—as is true of all Liszt's Beethoven transcriptions—is no paraphrase. It is Beethoven for the piano by a man who knew both the piano and Beethoven.

The same may be said for the Contiguglias. It was not just that their performance—their first of this work in public—was technically fluent and secure. It was rather that they sustained and fulfilled the mighty architectural plan of the piece. It was a tremendous accomplishment, and earned the cheers with which it was rewarded.

The Art Market: Investing in Impressionists and Modern Masters in London

By Sourin Melikian

LONDON, April 14 (IHT).—The sale of paintings by impressionists and modern masters Tuesday at Christie's made it clear that this is an ideal category for investors.

It has its established values—the impressionists themselves, the fauves, expressionists and some artists who became famous in the 1920s such as Braque, Matisse and Picasso. At the same time, it is still possible to find bargains in associated areas, as yet not thoroughly explored.

First, the established values. The big names started with a Renoir portrait. It was one of those fleshy women with stumpy necks, fat arms and legs, the flesh done in that exaggerated reddish hue for which the master appears to have had an unshakable predilection in his later years. Many of these portraits were, in fact, small oil studies on very large canvases. Long after Renoir's death, these canvases were cut apart and the studies sold separately.

A Boudin

Perhaps such was not the case with the Christie's picture but its awkward square format (12 by 13 inches) did suggest that it belonged to this category, which is less esteemed than full-sized pictures, painted separately. This did not stop the tiny painting from fetching £29,400, a huge price in keeping with the extraordinary favor Renoirs have been encountering on the market for the past few years.

Aside from a commonplace Camille Pissarro (handicapped by its banal subject and a high

reserve price that it failed to reach) and two other, rather banal, oil studies by Renoir, the next important lot was a rare landscape by Eugene Boudin. Boudin, of course, painted many (100 many, perhaps) views of beaches in Normandy with gray seas and skies. But this was an 1868 seafront at Trouville with crinoline-clad women crowding the beach. The bright color scheme (yellows, blues and reds) was also unusual for Boudin. Added to this was the markedly impressionist brushwork, a reminder that Boudin had taught Claude Monet and that Boudin's work is the immediate source of impressionism, a word first used in 1874 to describe the pupils' work. Hence the final bid of £23,700.

After the Boudin came a Monet (IHT, April 8-9) showing San Giorgio Maggiore in Venice (23 by 28 inches). This well-known picture was first sold by Durand-Ruel to A. Cochrane in New York in 1912. Later, it found its way into Wildenstein's Buenos Aires branch. Oddly enough, on Tuesday it fetched £29,400, a huge price of £29,400. This shows that Monet's later work, never rated so high as his early painting period (1870 to 1878-1880), has not yet reached top price levels.

A magnificent still life in Picasso's finest fauve manner, dated 1908, rose to £25,200. This is a lot of money in spite of the painter's glamorous name because the work is atypical. At £20,000 it would have been expensive.

A Henri Matisse at £25,250 and a landscape by Alfred Sisley at £24,600 confirm the strong demand for run-of-the-mill works

by the big-name masters. A vase of flowers, fine but not exceptional, by Paul Cézanne, made £17,250, reflecting the rarity of Cézanne's work on the market.

Everything considered, the sale could hardly have been more satisfactory from the seller's point of view. None of the pictures, except the Boudin, was of the sort for which museums usually contend. But all sold well at the high price levels now accepted

for second-rank works of great impressionists and modern masters.

It is in the other areas of the same category that well-heeled collectors can hope to find bargains. The most obvious, in my opinion, was the beautiful river-side view by Corot which was sold on Tuesday for £10,700. An illustration of the painting appeared in Alfred Robart's book on Corot published in 1903.

blacks in a world of terrible misunderstanding and discussion. Unfortunately, however, "their emotions are easily enough, too often projected in rhetoric and surface histrionics rather than drama." However he credits Miss Sands with "a finely tuned performance as an American pop singer, singing desperately seeking identity." Sig Bjorkman directed.

"The Sargasso Manuscript," (Polish with English subtitles) directed by Wojciech J. Has, based on Jan Potocki's early 19th-century novel, "is reportedly regarded as something of an underground classic on the order of 'El Topo.'" Vincent Canby reports, "This, however, is to slight the grave good humor of the Polish film. Its spirited and often completely incomprehensible mélange of tall story, miller's tale, surreal dream and philosophical double-talk." According to Canby, Has "shares with Alejandro Jodorowsky an inability to throw away any passing thought or reasonably grotesque image." But he also possesses "a sense of exuberant horseplay that relieves much of the intellectual plety."

Plays

"The Beggar's Opera," the musical by John Gay on which Bertolt Brecht based "The Threepenny Opera," drew raves from Olive Barnes in a new staging at the Chelsea Theater Center. "Gusto—simple gusto as raw as Hogarth, as lecherous as Boswell and malicious as Pope—has taken over" the company led by Robert Kalin and Michael David, Barnes wrote. This is a "positively euphoric and joyous production."

The staging by Gene Lesser, with Robert U. Taylor's setting ("the best I have seen in the New York theater all this season") is a "fascinating evocation of the world of Hogarth and the seamy, gin-sodden side of 18th-century London." Stephen D. Newman makes a "great" MacHeath.

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Picasso's 1908 still life which sold for £25,200 at Christie's.

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Japan's Payments Hit An \$8-Billion Surplus

TOKYO, April 14 (AP-DJ).—Japan's payments surplus in fiscal 1971 soared to an estimated \$8 billion from \$1.9 billion in the year earlier, the Finance Ministry reported today.

The large gain was mainly the result of a trade surplus that nearly doubled compared with the 1970 fiscal year, and a large flow of prepayments for Japanese exports as trading companies edged against an upward movement of the yen during last year's international currency crisis.

Exports in fiscal 1971 rose to record \$24.75 billion, surpassing the year-earlier total by 25 percent. The growth rate compares with a gain of 20.5 percent in fiscal 1970.

Imports, on the other hand, gained only 5 percent, to a record \$18.17 billion. Imports rose 0.8 percent during fiscal 1970, and the lower rate of gain during

the past fiscal year was attributed primarily to sluggish demand for raw materials because of Japan's domestic business recession.

Record Surplus

This left a record trade surplus of \$2.81 billion for fiscal 1971, up sharply from a \$4.48-billion surplus a year earlier.

In the Finance Ministry's provisional accounting, the combined categories of transfer and service payments recorded a deficit of \$2.08 billion, almost unchanged from a \$2.09-billion deficit the previous year.

The net outflow of long-term capital widened to \$1.76 billion from \$1.347 billion a year earlier. Holdings of long-term assets abroad rose by \$2.49 billion, compared with a gain of \$2.01 billion a year earlier.

The combined categories of errors and omissions and short-term capital showed a net inflow of \$3.23 billion, up sharply from the \$981-million surplus a year earlier. This was a reflection of prepayments for exports, which are recorded in the errors and omissions category.

The ministry also said the estimated balance of payments in March showed a surplus of \$130 million, down from February's \$681-million net inflow and the \$629-million surplus a year earlier.

Bank's Action

The sharp deterioration was mainly the result of a swing in the errors and omissions plus short-term capital account to a net outflow position from a substantial surplus in February. This primarily reflected the Bank of Japan's decision, effective Feb. 24, to ban prepayments for Japanese exports.

A substantial increase in long-term capital leaving the country also contributed to March's smaller overall net inflow but the trade account registered another enormous surplus despite indications of a decline in the export growth rate and an accelerating tendency in the growth rate of imports.

March exports totaled \$2.49 billion, up 19 percent from a year earlier. Imports totaled a record \$1.55 billion, up 12 percent from March 1971.

This left a trade surplus of \$940 million in March, up from \$702 million a year earlier.

U.K. Suffers Large Deficit In Its Trade

\$30-Million Loss Is Biggest in 15 Months

LONDON, April 14 (AP).—Britain suffered a whopping deficit of \$30 million (\$200 million) in its trade with the rest of the world in March, the government announced today.

It was the second large monthly deficit in a row after a year of nearly unbroken trade surpluses. The government put the revised deficit for February at \$33 million. The larger March deficit was blamed partly on the coal miners' strike that month that forced massive electric power cuts and slowed industry to a halt.

The March deficit was Britain's largest since December 1970, when its trading loss in deals with the rest of the world reached \$283 million because of a crippling dockers' strike.

Figures released by the Department of Trade and Industry showed that during March exports and re-exports fell \$31 million to \$720 million. Imports rose \$15 million to \$750 million.

Average Loss

In the first quarter of 1972, the government said, Britain's foreign trade averaged a loss of \$27 million a month.

This three-month average is considered a better barometer for Britain's broad trade picture than the monthly figures. March was the first time in exactly a year that the three-month average had shown a loss.

Financial markets here dipped immediately after the disappointing trade figures were announced.

The figures announced today cover only the visible trade balance—exports versus imports. The loss is cushioned somewhat by invisible earnings—shipping, banking and insurance revenue—now totaling some \$50 million a month, the government said.

Industrial Orders In Germany Rise Steeply in Month

FRANKFURT, April 14 (AP-DJ).—The seasonally adjusted order inflow in West German industry reached a record high in February primarily because of "very strongly" increased inflows of foreign orders, the Bundesbank said in its latest monthly report today.

The index for the order inflow rose to 107 (1970 equals 100) from the previous record level of 104, which it reached in January, 1972, and in April, May and June of 1971, the Bundesbank said.

For foreign orders, the index was at a record 114, up from 103 in January, from 99 a year ago and from the 1971 high of 107 chalked up last April.

Seasonally adjusted, the two-month period this year produced a 13 percent rise in the foreign order inflow from the preceding two-month period and a "near 5 percent" increase from comparable 1971, the Bundesbank said.

The inflow of domestic orders, also seasonally adjusted, slightly trailed the January result, but on a two-month basis, the order inflow returned to the mid-1971 level, the Bundesbank noted.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Iraq to Deliver Oil to Soviet Union

Iraq has agreed to deliver 7 million tons of oil to the Soviet Union over the next four years, Tass news agency said. The oil will come from the rich North Rumaila field, developed with Russian aid. Tass said 1 million tons of oil would be shipped this year and 2 million tons in each of the next three years.

Suez Pipeline Accord Signed

The general financial agreement for the \$320-million oil pipeline between Alexandria and the southern end of the Suez Canal has been initiated in Cairo. The contract was originally to have been signed by the end of October last year, but was delayed reportedly because of disagreement over terms of repayment. The official Middle East News Agency says the state-owned General Petroleum Corp. signed for Egypt while the Banque de Suisse and the Arab-French Banks Union signed for the consortium of nations providing the financing for the project. The agency says that the Swiss bank will collect the pipeline's tolls on behalf of the creditor nations over a period of eight years after its operation, with a certain percentage going to the Egyptian government for maintenance. The percentage was not specified. It adds that agreements with individual creditors and all companies seeking to employ the pipeline remain to be concluded before actual construction starts. It is estimated that the average annual income of the project will reach \$113 million.

U.S. Auto Sales Decline Expected

U.S.-make auto sales fell 15.4 percent from year-earlier levels in early April, but the decline primarily reflected unusually high sales in the year-earlier period rather than any change in the basic auto sales picture, analysts say. Dealers

retailed 196,720 U.S.-make cars in the April 1-10 period, compared with a record 261,873 a year ago. There was one less selling day in the period this year, so the percentage decline is based on daily selling rates. In the year-ago period, industry sales were distorted on the high side because of the ending of a Chevrolet sales-incentive contest.

Manila Selects Auto Firms

General Motors, Ford Motor, Toyota Motor and Volkswagenwerk have been selected by the Philippine board of investments to build automobile manufacturing plants in the Philippines. The announcement in Manila climaxed several months of heated competition among seven foreign car makers, all with assembly operations in the Philippines in partnership with local firms. To participate in the country's progressive car-manufacturing program, the three firms not selected—Renault, Chrysler and Nissan Motor—will be forced to phase out their current car assembly operations within the next year because the central bank will end allocations of dollars for the import of parts and accessories.

Union Minière to Cut Dividend

Union Minière directors propose to lower the dividend payable June 9 to 75 Belgian francs from 95 francs paid last year. The company says final results confirmed expectations and profits for 1971 were "well below those for 1970." However, it did not disclose profit figures. Among reasons for the profit decline, Union Minière cited low prices for non-ferrous metals, a "marked fall" in the results of several of its investments, declining interest rates on its loans and deposits and the need to write down various investments because of falling stock market prices.

2 U.S. Steel Firms Pledge They Won't Raise Prices

By William D. Smith

NEW YORK, April 14 (NYT).

Bethlehem Steel Corp., the nation's second-largest steel producer, promised customers yesterday in a surprise move, that it would not increase prices on rolled steel products before Jan. 1, 1973. The move was followed today by Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp.

Roller steel accounts for well over 90 percent of rolled steel output and is the basic raw material in automobiles, ships, appliances, construction and in other major industries. Hot and cold-rolled steel products include sheet and strip, structural shapes, plates, tin mill products and rods.

On Jan. 1 of this year, with government approval, the industry raised the price of hot rolled, or less finished, steel by 7 percent. The price of cold rolled, or more finished, steel was raised by a similar 7 percent in Feb.

There has been some weakening in certain markets and prices have been cut back somewhat. Bethlehem's move was interpreted by some as an attempt to bring an orderly pattern to the steel market instead of a big build-up of orders before the wage increase followed by a big letdown if and when a price increase was obtained.

A Bethlehem spokesman said the corporation did not believe that the action would give it a sufficient increase in volume over the year to offset the August wage increase.

Nonetheless, the spokesman added, Bethlehem had always felt that price guarantees in the industry were desirable and that conditions now were right for re-instituting them.

The basic argument, as Mr. Maisei developed it in remarks to a small group of students and businessmen, was that the cost to society of sharp changes in monetary policy were likely to be greater than the benefits produced.

In a parting shot at his colleagues, Mr. Maisei said that "we would all be better off if monetary policy (and, therefore, the Federal Reserve) were to occupy a less prominent spot in the news (and, therefore, in the economy) in the future than it has in the recent past."

Meanwhile, the rate of monetary expansion continued to accelerate, with the money supply averaging \$254 billion in the four weeks ended April 6, which represented a 10.9 percent seasonally adjusted compound annual rate of increase in the three months ended on that date. By contrast, over the last year, money has grown at a 8.3 percent annual rate.

In a statement later today, U.S. Steel Corp. said it will continue to be fully competitive with other producers, indicating it will join the price freeze. AP-Dow Jones reported, Republic Steel Corp. also said it would hold its prices.

Increase Foreseen

Many observers had believed that the industry would seek a price increase from the Price Commission following the 8 percent wage increase that steel workers will receive this August, under the terms of their 1971 contract.

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Output Rises .6 Pct. in U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 14 (Reuters).

The industrial production index rose 0.6 percent in March, the Federal Reserve Board reported today. The increase in the February index was revised downward to 0.6 percent from 0.7 percent.

The March index was 4 percent above a year earlier, but still 2 percent below the 1969 high.

The board said output of consumer staple goods, household furniture, and carpeting rose while production of household appliances was off slightly from the advanced February level.

Auto assemblies declined slightly to an annual rate of 8.3 million units. Production of steel, textiles, paper and construction products rose however.

Monopoly Suit Slices Prices of TV Stocks

NEW YORK, April 14 (NYT).—Several television-network stocks sank in active trading on the New York Stock Exchange today in response to Justice Department plans to file anti-trust suits charging them with an entertainment monopoly.

The losers were Columbia Broadcasting System, down 2 7/8 to 54 3/8, American Broadcasting Companies, down 3 1/4 to 71 5/8, and Viacom, International off 1 7/8 to 24 7/8.

However, RCA, whose National Broadcasting Co. subsidiary also was one of the anti-trust targets, managed to edge up 1/4 to 38 3/4 after selling as low as 38.

Viacom is a spinoff of CBS. It syndicates CBS shows and films and operates a domestic CATV cable. Its name derives from visual, audio communications—the main characteristics of the field in which it operates.

Elsewhere, the stock market's performance was fairly even.

The Dow Jones industrial average, still knocking on the door of its peak in 1969, rose 2.19 to finish at 867.72 its best closing in nearly three years.

Sign of Confidence

The fact that the Dow moved up prior to a weekend with such uncertainties as the heated-up war in Vietnam confronting investors, was regarded as another sign of its confidence.

If the Dow surmounts the May 14, 1969, figure of 963.85, analysts will draw a bead on the next target. This would be the Dec. 3, 1969, peak at 985.21—a goal that lies within striking distance of the magic 1,000 mark.

Earnings proved the key for the action in some individual stocks, including Grand Union, the volume leader.

Grand Union fell 7/8 to 18 after posting a yearly low at 17 1/2. Earlier this week, the company reported a decline in profits for its latest fiscal year. Prior to that, it and other supermarket chains came under selling pressure brought about by the administration's move to combat rising food prices.

Steel stocks generally surrendered fractions. U.S. Steel's stock slipped 1/4 to 33, while Bethlehem Steel dropped 3/8 to 32 1/2. J & L finished unchanged at 18.

Other stocks in reverse gear included Purolator, down 1 1/2 to 143, J.C. Penney, 1 1/2 to 78 3/4, Sears, Roebuck, 3 3/8 to 115 1/8, Xerox, 1 1/2 to 142 1/8, and Cummins Engine, 1 1/2 to 50 1/2. Cummins reported a loss for the March quarter, versus a profit a year earlier.

Unishops, another soft spot, fell 7/8 to 21 7/8. President Bernard Kessler said yesterday the company will have a first-quarter 1972 loss of approximately \$2.5 million versus last year's loss of \$200,000.

NASDAQ activities included North Central Air, 6 3/4, up 3/8, BankAmerica, 42 7/8, up 1 1/4, Penn Life, 31 7/8, up 3/4, and Variable Annuity, 13 1/4, off 1/4.

Prices edged higher in moderately active trading on the American Stock Exchange. The American index climbed 0.06 to 35.53, while advances topped declines, 498 to 444.

Turnover was 5.12 million shares, compared with 5.73 million yesterday.

Company Reports

Crown Zellerbach
First Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions) 258.0 232.0
Profits (millions) 7.66 10.68
Per Share 0.32 0.43
*Restated.

First Chicago Corp.
First Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions) 817.83 819.19
Profits (millions) 0.53 0.58
Per Share 0.08 0.10
Profits (millions) 16.59 16.03
Per Share 0.87 1.03
a—Before securities transactions.
b—After securities transactions.

GAF
First Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions) 173.9 143.8
Profits (millions) 5.13 3.26
Per Share 0.31 0.17
*Restated.

Koppers
First Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions) 128.3 118.5
Profits (millions) 1.31 0.95
Per Share 0.21 0.15

Unionamerica
First Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions) 85.67 84.62
Profits (millions) 80.64 80.65
Per Share 0.65 0.63
Profits (millions) 56.76 54.63
Per Share 0.65 0.63
a—Before securities transactions.
b—After securities transactions.

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AT&T's 'New Era' Picturephone Shelved for Want of Customers

By William H. Jones

WASHINGTON, April 14 (WP).—A device hailed by American Telephone & Telegraph Co. last year as opening "a new era in telecommunications"—the picturephone—has been put on the shelf for want of customers.

Even the White House—where Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. installed 10 of the phones free of charge in 1970 on an experimental basis—has declined to purchase the service. Budget officers decided they could not justify the expense—C&P rates are \$10 per month for a picturephone line plus \$60 a month per set, in addition to a custom line charge of \$100 and onetime set charge of \$80. Customers receive 30 minutes of calling time a month, and must pay 30 cents for every additional minute.

Beside the steep expense of the service, AT&T spokesmen said major factors contributing to the picturephone failure were a morass of service problems in New York City.

Initial long distance service is seen as impractical without New York connections, because of the concentration of potential customers there who would desire visual communications with facilities elsewhere. "The picturephone's no good if there is no one else to talk to," an AT&T spokesman comments.

Prime Rates Raised

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP-DJ).—First National City Bank and Irving Trust said today their floating prime rates will be raised to 5 1/4 percent from 5 percent, effective Monday. Marine Midland Bank also raised its rate to 5 1/4 percent.

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April 15, 1972.

Mutual Funds

Table with columns: Fund Name, Bid, Ask, and various performance metrics. Includes sections for New York (API), Toronto, and International Funds.

Toronto Stocks

Table with columns: Stock Name, Bid, Ask, and various performance metrics. Includes sections for Industrial, Financial, and Mining stocks.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Large table with columns: Stock Name, Bid, Ask, and various performance metrics. Includes sections for Industrial, Financial, and Mining stocks, as well as a Market Summary and Dow Jones Averages.

Market Summary

Most Active - New York

Most Active - American

Most Active - European

Most Active - London

Most Active - Zurich

Most Active - Paris

Most Active - Brussels

Most Active - Amsterdam

Most Active - Frankfurt

Most Active - Bonn

Most Active - Cologne

Most Active - Düsseldorf

Most Active - Hamburg

Most Active - Berlin

Most Active - Munich

Most Active - Stuttgart

Most Active - Karlsruhe

Most Active - Mannheim

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Most Active - Regensburg

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Most Active - Cham

Most Active - Tirschenreuth

Most Active - Hof

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Yesterday's Jumbles: **LIVEN PAGAN HAMPER SURETY** (Answers Monday)
 Answer: *What number 246 was - HIS PEN NAME*

Thomas Lask is a New York Times book reviewer.

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49	High spots	60	Kok	81	Griffe	89	Aerial, beach	110	Franklin
50	Two down	61	(diamond)	82	Intance	90	Type of graph	111	St. Louis
51	83 Indians	62	Classic	83	Sub weapon	91	Widie coast	112	Franklin
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Baseball Trades Business Suits For Uniforms as Strike Ends

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, April 14 (UPI)—Most players are expected to have rejoined their baseball clubs by tonight with the rest on route from places as far away as the Caribbean as baseball prepares for tomorrow's opening of the season. The first general strike in the history of the game ended in its 13th day yesterday when the players and owners agreed that the 88 games missed before tomorrow's opening would not be made up.

The settlement was reached in Chicago, where the owners of the 16 major-league teams gathered yesterday, and in New York, where the player representatives were in meeting for three days. The original issue—an increase in the players' pensions, which was financed by television money—already had been solved by a compromise raise of \$500,000. The final issue—whether to pay the players for games rescheduled because of the strike—was resolved by the batted season.

As a result, some teams like the Houston Astros and San Diego Padres will play nine games less than a full season of 162, all teams will miss at least six games and divisional championships will be decided on a straight percentage basis. They customarily are decided that way, but most clubs usually manage to complete all seasons despite bad weather by scheduling doubleheaders.

Nine Days' Pay
For the 600 players, whose salaries will begin tomorrow instead of a week ago yesterday, the cost will be nine days' pay.

Despite No Play for 13 Days, Some Teams Were Losers

WASHINGTON, April 14 (UPI)—On the face of it, Baltimore appears to be a big loser in the just ended 13-day baseball strike. Since none of the games lost during the strike will be rescheduled, the Orioles, defending American League champions, must go through the season without the benefit of eight games against second-division teams.

Eliminated for them are five games with the New York Yankees and three against Milwaukee. The Yankees, on the other hand, might be a leading loser at the gate. The Orioles, the league's best draw on the road, were scheduled for Yankee Stadium for four games last week.

In the National League, Hank Aaron has lost eight starts in his pursuit of Babe Ruth's home run record, while what shaped up as an important three-game series between World Champion Pittsburgh and the defending Cubs, in Chicago, was eliminated.

The Pirates also had four games against the New York Mets, another contender, wiped out.

The Los Angeles Dodgers, favored to win the National League West, have dropped three weeks and home dates with Cincinnati and three dates against the Atlanta Braves. Those lost games could keep the Dodgers from again surpassing the two-million mark in attendance.

The Boston Red Sox and Detroit Tigers, first and second in attendance, respectively, in the American League the last two years, have been done out of three games against each other in Detroit and one in Boston.

Oakland, favored to repeat in the American League West, will not have the chance to feast for three games on the Texas Rangers. The A's will also lose three games against Chicago and one against Minnesota.

World Chess Seeking New Host Country
NEW YORK, April 14 (UPI)—The U.S. Chess Federation, which has been seeking a new host country for the 1972 World Chess Championship match between challenger Bobby Fischer of the United States and Soviet Union Boris Spassky, said today that it had instructed the organization's secretary to seek a new host country for the first half of the World Chess Championship match between challenger Bobby Fischer of the United States and Soviet Union Boris Spassky.

Saying there was no time for repetition in bid-seeking procedures that had led to the selection of Belgrade as the site for the first half of the match and Reykjavik, Iceland, for the second, the federation indicated that the matter would now be resolved on a first-come, first-served basis.

"Whichever country can agree first to stage the match on conditions which have been arranged can have it straight away," Buwe said in Perth, Australia, during a lecture tour.

The conditions agreed upon in February were that the prize money of \$132,000 offered by Belgrade and Reykjavik would be split, with 62.5 percent for the winner and 37.5 percent for the loser.

Buwe's instructions were communicated to the International Chess Federation's secretary, Hendrik Starobinski, Amsterdam. The action took place one day after cancellation of the first half of the match, which had been scheduled to begin June 22 in Belgrade, but had been subjected to protracted negotiation and haggling. The Belgrade site was finally abandoned after the U.S. Chess Federation refused to post a \$35,000 guarantee for the appearance of Fischer.

In Australia, Buwe said that at the moment there was no question of replacing Fischer as the challenger. "Fischer is the challenger," Buwe said, "and he must have his chance. But it was his fault the arrangements for Belgrade fell through and I feel he should accept any new arrangements."

Russian, Czech Sixes Stay Tied
PRAGUE, April 14 (UPI)—Russia and Czechoslovakia both triumphed today in the World Ice Hockey championship and remained tied in the standings with 9 points apiece from four victories and a tie in five games.

The Russians trounced Sweden, 11-2, and the Czechs defeated Finland, 5-3. Russia, the defending world champion and the Olympic champion, leads in the margin of total goals scored over the opposition, which may determine first place if the teams remain tied.

Sweden is in third place with 2 points, followed by Finland, West Germany and Switzerland, tied with 2 points each.

For those at the minimum level of \$13,500, the loss will total \$875; for those at the big-league average of \$32,500, it will be \$1,600; for Henry Aaron of the Atlanta Braves, who is bearing down on Babe Ruth's home-run record at nearly \$200,000 a season, just over \$9,880.

Despite the bitterness of the two-week strike, though, neither side made extravagant claims of victory after the settlement was announced at 4:15 p.m.

"I think it's fair to say nobody ever wins in a strike situation," said Marvin Miller, the one-time steel-union economist who now directs the Players' Association. "This one is no exception. We're not going to claim victory even though our objectives were achieved."

"I really feel good that it's over," said Joe Torre of the St. Louis Cardinals, the ranking hitter in baseball last season. "But there will probably be some catcalls from the stands when we start to play ball."

Nobody Won
"It's inevitable that there will be hard feelings," said Bowie Kuhn, the commissioner of baseball. "My job is to hold them to a minimum. Who won? Nobody. The players suffered. The clubs suffered. Baseball suffered."

Some clubs jumped the gun because the strike obviously was moving toward a close as the owners and players convened separately yesterday. In San Francisco, the Giants worked out for three hours in Candlestick Park before the settlement and manager Charlie Fox said they were ready for the opener in

St. Louis. The Cardinals, who had been in a similar position, also were ready for the opener in St. Louis. The Cardinals, who had been in a similar position, also were ready for the opener in St. Louis.

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Saturday's Games
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New York at Baltimore, 7 p.m.
Detroit at Kansas City, 7 p.m.
Minnesota at Oakland, 7 p.m.
Texas at California, 7 p.m.
Chicago at St. Louis, 7 p.m.
Milwaukee at Cleveland, 7 p.m.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Los Angeles at Cincinnati, 7 p.m.
Atlanta at San Diego, 7 p.m.
Pittsburgh at New York, 7 p.m.
Philadelphia at Chicago, 7 p.m.
Montreal at St. Louis, 7 p.m.
San Francisco at Houston, 7 p.m.

Menetrey Beats Kettles
GENEVA, April 14 (Reuters)—Roger Menetrey of France, the European welterweight boxing champion, outpointed Arthur Kettles of New York City in a 10-round non-title fight here tonight.

Evert Sisters Gain Tennis Quarterfinal
ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., April 14 (UPI)—The Evert sisters, Billie Jean and Judy, 17-year-old Chris and 14-year-old Jeanne, advanced to the quarterfinals of the \$18,000 Virginia Slims Masters tennis tournament.

Fourth-seeded Chris defeated Corinne Mulesworth of England, 6-2, 6-4, and unseeded Jeanne beat Mona Schallau of Iowa City, 3-6, 6-4, 6-4.

In their action, top-seeded Billie Jean King of Long Beach, Calif., beat Jill Cooper of England, 7-5, 6-1; second-seeded Nancy Richey Gunther of San Antonio, Texas, defeated Pam Teague of Los Angeles, 6-3, 6-2; and third-seeded Kerry Melville of Australia defeated Marcie Louie of San Francisco, 6-2, 6-2.

Fifth-seeded Françoise Durr of France defeated Kerry Harris of Australia, 6-2, 7-5; Judy Dalton of Australia, seeded seventh, ousted Janet Newberry of the United States, 7-5, 5-7, 7-5 and Australia's Karen Krantzke seeded eighth, defeated Janet Heas of the United States, 6-4, 6-0.

Rosewall Advances
QUEBEC CITY, April 14 (UPI)—Four players, including second-seeded Ken Rosewall of Australia, yesterday advanced to the quarterfinals of the \$50,000 Quebec International tennis championships.

Rosewall eliminated fellow Australian Tony Roche, 6-3, 6-2. Twelfth-seeded Roger Taylor of England defeated third-seeded Bob Lutz of Los Angeles, 6-4, 6-4, without losing service and taking Lutz's service twice.

The Scoreboard
GOLF—At Paris, Spain, Charles Oakley of the United States, Antonio Garrido of Spain and Guy Hunt of Britain were in a three-way tie for the lead in the Spanish Open championship after the third round. The trio was even with par after 34 holes with scores of 119.

BOXING—At Copenhagen, middleweight Tom Naps of Denmark knocked out Mike Pusson of Boston at 1:49 of the opening round. The 31-year-old Dane floored Pusson once before ending the bout with a right hook.

At Inglewood, Calif., unbeaten heavyweight George Foreman had his victory streak in 30 with a second-round knockout of Ted Atlas of Cleveland in a scheduled 10-rounder at the Forum. It was Foreman's 32nd victory by a knockout. Atlas lost his ninth bout against 21 victories.

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Houston tomorrow. Across the bay, the Oakland Athletics mustered about half their men and exercised while Sal Bando, the team captain, observed:

"I don't know how we'll do at the start. When you lose two weeks at this time of year, you are almost in the position of having to go to spring training all over again."

Some early birds, though, ruffled the feathers of their rivals. Ewing Kaufmann, the owner of the Kansas City Royals, said he would protest to the American League president any games his club had to play this weekend against the Chicago White Sox.

His reason: "The White Sox had 'disregarded' a league stipulation that no players be allowed to work out in major-league stadiums during the strike."

Kuhn was asked how the final settlement differed in essentials from what the players had offered to accept the day they announced their strike, March 31. At that point, they were seeking \$1 million from the surplus fund, but were willing to take anything an arbitrator would give them. The owners opposed using the surplus fund on principle and opposed going to arbitration on principle, but wound up approving \$500,000, half of what the players had been asking.

"I don't agree that there was no difference," said Kuhn, "but I think that's something for the negotiating committee to answer."

The gist of the answer from the members of that committee—John Gaherin, the negotiator; Club Feeney, president of the National League; and Earl Grant, of the Mets—was this: They still oppose arbitration on principle; the amount settled for might not have been acceptable to the players on March 31; and many minds were changed, on both sides, by the seriousness of the experience once the strike was underway.

Almost all owners felt that baseball had damaged itself by the actions of the last two weeks.

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The Scoreboard
GOLF—At Paris, Spain, Charles Oakley of the United States, Antonio Garrido of Spain and Guy Hunt of Britain were in a three-way tie for the lead in the Spanish Open championship after the third round. The trio was even with par after 34 holes with scores of 119.

BOXING—At Copenhagen, middleweight Tom Naps of Denmark knocked out Mike Pusson of Boston at 1:49 of the opening round. The 31-year-old Dane floored Pusson once before ending the bout with a right hook.

At Inglewood, Calif., unbeaten heavyweight George Foreman had his victory streak in 30 with a second-round knockout of Ted Atlas of Cleveland in a scheduled 10-rounder at the Forum. It was Foreman's 32nd victory by a knockout. Atlas lost his ninth bout against 21 victories.

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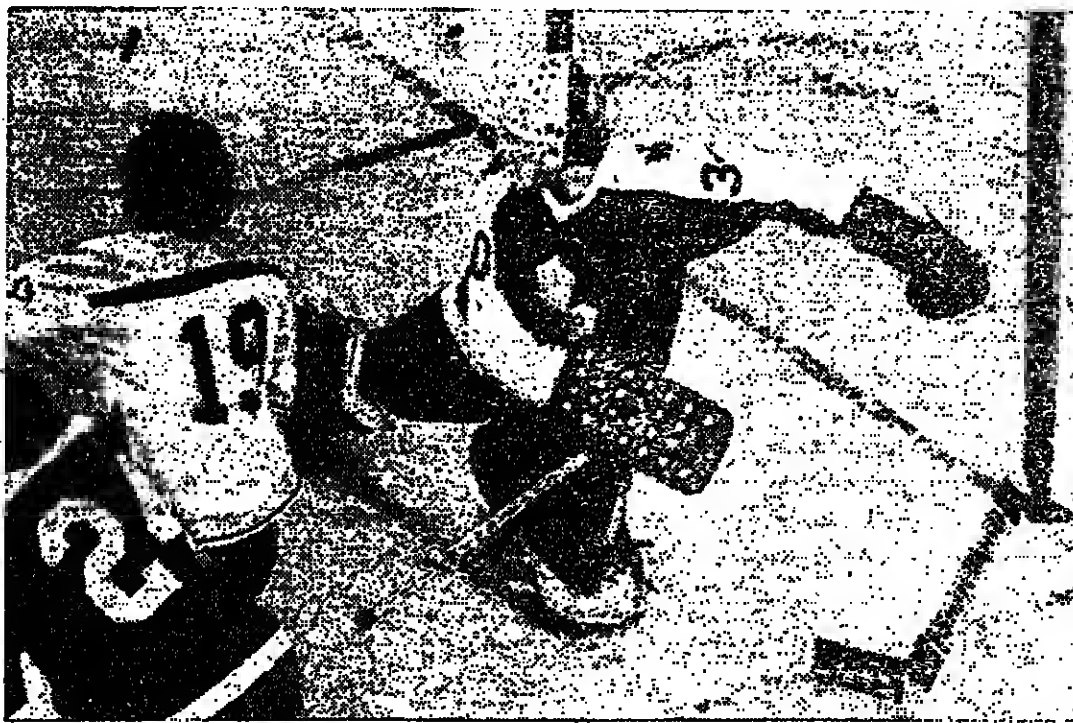
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KINDLING A RALLY—The hockey stick of Maple Leaf goalie Bernie Parent snaps in two after he makes a save. Half a stick wasn't better than none as Bruins' Fred Stanfield (not shown) took advantage of situation to score moments later. Bruins' John McKenzie (19) and Maple Leafs' Brian Glennie (24) fight for position. Boston beat Toronto, 3-2, to gain in Stanley Cup, four games to one.

Victory Erases Boston's Home-Court Edge

NBA Knicks Rip Celtics in Playoff Opener

By Thomas Rogers

BOSTON, April 14 (UPI)—First blood in the championship series of the National Basketball Association's Eastern Conference went to the New York Knicks last night at Boston Garden, and they inflicted a deep wound.

The Knicks took the opener of the four-of-seven-game playoff from the Celtics, the regular-season winner in the Atlantic Division, 116-94, with a stunning and perfectly timed combination of offense and defense.

The Celtics' partisans in the crowd of 14,592 had little to cheer about as the Knicks bounded to a 10-point lead, 19-8, after 7 1/2 minutes of play. The high-water mark was 27 points, 113-86, two minutes from the end.

Although it was truly a team triumph, Walt Frazier of New York awed the crowd with a complete display of his offensive arsenal. The ice-cool Knick scored 38 points, hitting 14 of 19 shots from the floor and eight of 10 from the free-throw line.

Playoff High Is Tied
The 36 points equaled Frazier's career playoff high, scored against Los Angeles two years ago in the seventh game of the series that brought the Knicks their first world championship.

The triumph robbed Boston of its home-court advantage, which it obtained by winning 56 of 82 contests during the regular season to finish eight games ahead of the Knicks.

The Knicks stopped Boston's running game. "They made more

than 50 percent of their shots and we can't get running when there aren't any rebounds," said John Havlicek, usually Boston's leading scorer but the contributor of only 14 points last night.

As a team, Boston hit only 27 percent of its shots—45 of 88 while the Knicks made 48 of 88 (54.5 percent).

ABA Pacers Oust Rockets From Series
INDIANAPOLIS, April 14 (UPI)—A basket by Freddie Lewis and a clutch free throw by Billy Keller lifted the Indiana Pacers to a 91-89 victory over Denver last night, knocking the Rockets out of the American Basketball Association playoffs.

The Pacers won the quarterfinal series, four games to three, and advanced to the Western Division final, which begins tomorrow at Utah.

Denver cut Fodians' lead to 88-87 with just under two minutes left to play, but Lewis scored on a lay-up with 1:24 left for a 3-point margin. Denver's Ralph Simpson, who led all scorers with 30 points, scored to make it 90-89, but Keller hit a free throw with 14 seconds left to end the scoring. Lewis and Roger Brown led the winners with 20 points each.

Blues Tie Series With North Stars
ST. LOUIS, April 14 (UPI)—Phil Roberts scored a goal and assisted on two other goals last night to lead the St. Louis Blues to a 4-2 victory over the Minnesota North Stars in a Stanley Cup quarterfinal.

The Blues evened the series at three games apiece. The deciding goal came in the third period when Roberts scored on a 4-3 shot.

NHL Playoffs
Thursday's Results
Quarterfinals
New York 3 (Fairburn 2, Theodore 2, Montross 2) defeated Minnesota 2 (Casper 1, Gagne 1, Gagne 1).
St. Louis 4 (Roberts 1, Plager 2, Evans 1) defeated Minnesota 2 (Goldsborough 1, Parise 1).
Boston 2 (Hart 1, Plager 1) defeated Toronto 1 (Goldsborough 1, Parise 1).
Chicago beat Pittsburgh in best-of-seven series, 4-1.

ABA Playoffs
Thursday's Results
Eastern Division Final
Indiana 136 (Lewis 38, Irvine 25, New York 91 (Roche 26, Taylor 11, Virginia leads best-of-seven series, 1-0).
Western Division Semifinals
Indiana 91 (Lewis 28, Brown 20, Denver 89 (Simpson 30, Stevens 20).
Indiana won best-of-seven series, 4-3.
Utah beat Dallas in best-of-seven series, 4-0.

NBA Playoffs
Thursday's Results
Eastern Conference Final
New York 116 (Frazier 38, Boston 94 (Havlicek 14, Boston 17, New York leads best-of-seven series, 1-0).
Western Conference Final
Los Angeles 104 (Gervin 20, San Diego 91, Los Angeles leads best-of-seven series, 1-1, in best-of-seven series).

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Stanley Cup Quarterfinal Rangers Eliminate Canadiens of NHL

By Gerald Eskenazi

MONTREAL, April 14 (UPI)—On a day when President Nixon met with Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau to improve relations between the United States and Canada, the Rangers set back the Canadiens and made them give up the Stanley Cup.

The New Yorkers won the hockey game at The Forum last night, 3-2, to capture the Stanley Cup quarterfinal series, four games to two, and eliminate the defending champions from Montreal, who won the cup last year.

The triumph was a symbolic break with the past—a past of Montreal dominance and Ranger failures in playoff games.

The last time the Rangers defeated the Canadiens in a National Hockey League playoff series was in 1950. Since then, the Canadiens had won four series.

Black Hawks Next
The Rangers go into the semifinals on Sunday against the Black Hawks of Chicago. The Black Hawks edged the Rangers last year in a seven-game semifinal.

New York's heroes last night were Billy Fairbairn and Walt Tkaczuk. Fairbairn scored two goals and had an assist on Tkaczuk's winning score in the final period. Fairbairn led the series with five goals and a total of eight points.

The Canadiens kept heavy pressure on goalie Ed Giacomin in the first 18 minutes.

But it was the Rangers who scored first on the club's first drive of the game, after 9 minutes 31 seconds. Tkaczuk went around J.C. Tremblay and shot. Ken Dryden made the save but Fairbairn put in the rebound.

Courtesy Scores

